The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,845.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

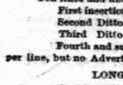
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 14th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA (1,959 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain A. Coleman, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
7th January 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 19th January, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 17th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
12th January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about 20th instant.)

THE new A1 screw steamer MILBANKE, 843 nett registered tons, 150 Horse Power, John H. Smith, Commander.

This Vessel has good accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For rates of Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S Steamer IRIS, 1,200 tons, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 20th January. Rate of Fare for Cabin Passengers £40, including food and table wine. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Austrian Lloyd's Agents.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 24th December 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)

THE A 1 Screw Steam Ship ORLANDO, 1,437 gross registered tons, 300 nominal Horse Power, 1,300 effective, now on the way to this Port with a full complement of Passengers, having left London on 21st ultimo.

This fine steamer, which was launched in the beginning of last year, has lately been engaged in conveyance of the Royal Mails from Hull to Sweden under a Contract speed of twelve knots an hour, and which it is intended will be maintained on the present voyage.

The first-class Cabins are amidships, and arranged so as to ensure the greatest freedom from the motion of the vessel and the best ventilation possible. There is accommodation, of a very superior description, for 42 first and 36 second class Passengers, a plan of ditt can be inspected at our office. The services of a Surgeon will be engaged.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE:

1st Class to Suez	.....	£30
Ditto Liverpool	.....	£50
2nd Class Ditto	.....	£30

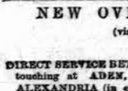
Further particulars may be learned on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th January 1871.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need) and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR. MESSRS. FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without Food.
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 8	
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th February 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th December 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

MESSRS. B. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS running between GENOA and BOMBAY, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, (occasionally ALEXANDRIA), PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, and vice versa.

The next Steamer of the above Company, having THIS PORT, will be the newly English built s. s. INDIA, about 2,500 tons burden, Captain Dodero, with superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers. She is expected to arrive by the end of January, and will consequently be despatched within the 2nd or 3rd week of February 1871.

More precise information regarding her departure will be given on her arrival.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	32	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez	32	22	8	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Alexandria	35	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	Including Wines.
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the mentioned Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 19th December 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. COLLINGWOOD are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY OF AMOY, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. City of Oxford are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to take delivery at once of their respective Goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th January 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.
Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Ilathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Cousar, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supp'ementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway on route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140 Rs. 100	To ROME	Rs. 153 Rs. 109-8
" VENICE	Rs. 138 Rs. 108	" MUNICH	Rs. 208 Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1871.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
2	" Under Vests.	1	Maud.
1	" Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	" Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
½	" Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	" Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	" Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	" White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Velvet and Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and since return, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF CHUNAM AND COTTON BOAT.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 14th January 1871, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will submit to sell by public auction, at the Elphinstone Bunder, by order of the Official Assignee, In Re Hajee Soomar Khan Mahomed and others, insolvents, the following viz:

About 650 Candies Chunam.
1 Cotton Boat No. 2528, of about 77 Candies.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th January 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

An invoice of fancy gilt Crystal Hand Lamps.
An invoice of rich Bohemian Glass of various pattern.
4 Cases Perfumery.
2 ditto Soap.
100 ditto Brandy.
1 ditto Royal Family Pictures.
1 ditto Clocks.
2 ditto Blacets of various colours and size.
1 ditto Gilt Albums.
1 ditto Fancy Toys.
1 ditto Railway Rugs.
2 ditto Florinda Water.
2 ditto Wicker Bottles, Eau-de-Cologne of superior quality.
1 ditto Silver Glassware.
A lot of samples of painted Earthenware.
Few Cases Huntley and Palmer's Gem Biscuits.
On account of the first purchaser Munshanjee Bhicajee—
One Case containing 5 pair Circular Glasses.
An Invoice of English Zinc Scarbord, Travelling, Child's and Sponge Baths.
2 Cases Black Union Cloth.
60 Pieces Brussels and Velvet Rugs.
6 Bales Grey Shirtings.
An Invoice of best Electro-plated tea services and butter coolers.

AT 1 P.M.

One English-built Brougham.
One Chesnut Arab House.
One handsome Grey Riding Horse.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Nuggur Tonga Carriage, &c., at Tardeo.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of John Kerr, Esq., leaving Bombay.

No Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, Cow and Calf, &c., at Wilderness, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Cow and Calf, &c., the property of Surgeon Major T. C. Trestrail.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

ON THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of Laximon Bin Tamajee Rao Ghaj the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Memon Mottee Sheriff the Mortgagor, the following landed property, viz.—

All that piece of land with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Syed Abdool Rahmon Street and containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-six square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed under No. 35, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,452-53, and bounded on the west by the said Syed Abdool Rahmon Street, on the east by the Sweeper's Passage, on the north by the house of Memon Mahomed Futta, and on the south by the house of Hajee Hussen Hajee Ismail.

Bombay, 14th January 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summary of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1859 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 26th instant.)

THE new A 1 Screw Steamship COLLINGWOOD, 732 nett registered tons, 120 nominal horse power, 400 effective, Robert Hutchinson, Commander, has excellent accommodation for 30 first-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th January 1871.

GROUPS, STATUETTES, AND BUSTS,
FROM MODELS BY THE MOST EMINENT ARTISTS,
IN CERAMIC STATUARY.
By COUPLAND & Co.

This Composition was declared by the late Mr. Gibson, R.A., the eminent Sculptor, to be decidedly the best material, next to Marble.

All the undermentioned have gilt stands and glass shades, which are included in the price:—

Ugolo Tony and the Widow Waidman. Charmingly executed, 8½ inches high, base 5 inches by 7 inches.....Rs. 35
Egeria. By Foley, R.A., from the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, 28 inches high..... " 80
Emily and the White Doe of Rylstone. By P. Miller. 18 inches high..... " 110
Diana ..... From the antique. 17 inches high..... " 40
Peace ..... A beautiful work by Papworth, jun. 24 inches high..... " 90
Naiads ..... A pair of seated figures. 18 inches high.....each 50
L'Allegro ..... By J. H. Bailey, R.A. 17 inches high..... " 65
Ophelia ..... By W. C. Marshall. 17 inches high..... " 35
Venus ..... By Gibson. 16 inches high..... " 48
Sappho ..... By Theed. 16 inches high..... " 40
Ondine ..... By Pradier. Seated, 9 inches..... " 25
Comus ..... By Marshall. 12½ inches high..... " 40
Sabrina ..... By Marshall. Companion to "Comus"..... " 40
Fairy Cap (Psyche disguised). By Papworth. 13 inches high..... " 48
Lurline .....12 inches high..... " 45
The Rather..12 inches high..... " 35
Sea Nymph... 9 inches high..... " 25

To aid purchasers in selecting, a large photograph of the above has been taken, copies can be had, price Rs. 2-8 each.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 14TH JANUARY,
THE LAST NIGHT.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION.

MR. A. F. SPILLER,

THE CHAMPION SKATER OF THE WORLD, AND INSTRUCTOR OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

NEW PROGRAMME!
NEW SONGS!!
NEW SOLOS!!!
AND A NEW BAND.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Poona, up to the 1st February, 1871, for 7,000 cubic feet of 1st class TEAK TIMBER in squared logs. The timber is to be delivered at the Executive Engineer's Workshops in Poona during the month of Februar.

G. J. MELLE, Major,
Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkeey
Executive Engineer's Office, Poona, 12th January 1871.

NOTICES.

CURATIVE MESMERISM.—PROFESSOR HUME may be consulted for a few days longer at the Adelphi Hotel. Mr. H. does not record his Cures until they have been well tested.

Consultation and Treatment at his own Room, Rs. 15. Visiting Fee Rs. 32.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.—NOTICE.—From 1st January 1871, INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, will be allowed only on the MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES, but no interest will be allowed on Balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

By order of the Directors,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the FIRST ASSEMBLY BALL will take place at the Hon'ble G. M. STEWART'S BUNGALOW, Altamount, Cumballa Hill, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 9 o'clock.

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Assemblies.

Bombay, 9th January 1871.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE MOPANI BRANCH.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of this BRANCH of RAILWAY will be received at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon of the 16th January 1871. Tenders must be sealed and marked outside, "Tenders for Mopani Branch."

Printed Specification, General Conditions of Contract, Schedule for Rates and Form of Tender can be obtained on the payment of Rs. 10 each, at the Chief Resident Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay, where the Drawings can also be seen.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Office, Bombay, 29th December 1870.

NOTICE.

The continuance of the
WAR IN FRANCE,
as consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit, and the increased Rates of Carriage and Labour, for
CHAMPAGNES, &c.,
now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to ADVANCE OUR QUOTATIONS as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.

We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO SUPPLY FRENCH WINES, &c., AT OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the Local Journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any k nd."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE HINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital Rs. 250,00,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

Head Office formerly Calcutta, at present Delhi.

Hours of Business from 10 A.M., to 3 P.M. and on Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. The Bank will not receive or pay cash after 3 P.M.

Branches:
Calcutta. | Saharupore. | Cawnpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the transacting of a general Banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., without charge and realizing interest and dividends thereon as in the following terms: if to be remitted by the Bank's own drafts on its Agencies, no commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the rate of commission will be ¼ per cent.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and on delivering of Securities from safe custody, a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The Company in its Trading Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandise for which the commission will be charged on the net amount paid for them as well as, realized, at the following rates:

On gold, silver and sovereigns ¼ per cent

On Jewellery, Piece Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton, and all other classes of merchandise, 2 per cent.

The Company will charge a commission of 2 pie per cent. for the Jaence fund in the Banking business, and a commission of 6 pie per cent. in its Trading department.

All orders for purchases should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment made.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operation.

The Company has since its formation declared and paid to those Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

All those Shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have died without paying their Calls in full, the Company will sell those shares for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in this Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing rates of this Company's shares were Rs. 126-10-10.

All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk Jaenee Hindoostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to

LALLA DOYARAM DOSS SARAWAK CHOWDRY,
1st General Managing Director and Secretary to the above Bank.

Bombay, No. 7 Calbadavie Road 17th October 1870.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
HOLTA PLANTATION.

THE undersigned is authorised to supply private PARTIES and MESSES with Teas at wholesale rates direct from the Factory, at the following rates, free of all charges as far as Bombay, from which place they will be forwarded on by Agent.

Orange Pekoe	Rs. 1-12 per lb. in packets of 6 lbs. each				
Pekoe	"	1-8	"	"	4½ "
Pekoe Souchong	"	1-4	"	"	4 "
Imperial Mixture	"	1-4	"	"	4 "

No orders under 20 lbs. can be executed, and parties wishing Teas in packets must give orders for an even number of packets on account of packing. Smaller quantities can be obtained from Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co., Poona and Bombay.

J. UMPLEBY, Manager,
Holta Pantation, Kangra Valley, Punjab.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to as through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
IMPORTERS OF
OILMEN'S STORES,
AND
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
DIRECT FROM
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, GILLON, HOGARTH, MOIE, &c.,
And the first Continental Houses.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c. &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS, AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED AND DESICATED MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

Priced Lists Free on Application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, undertake to Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere with the greatest promptitude and despatch.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods Stores, &c., of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Families, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Velvets, in all the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Pereale and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 12 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatans and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes, white and colored Satin Skirts.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Lace Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Bustle Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 89 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 15 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 89, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

No change; market quiet.

CALCUTTA.—9TH JANUARY 1871.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—
4 per cents at Rs. 97-12, or 2-4 discount.
4½ per cents, at Rs. 104-13.
5 per cents of 1856-57 small and odd amounts at slightly lower than quotations.
5½ per cents heavy amounts at Rs. 113-8.
6 per cent. Municipal Debentures of 1870, a heavy amount at Rs. 109-8.

In shares—
Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,380, 1,385 and 1,390.
National Bank shares yesterday at Rs. 112 to 110.
Allahabad Bank shares at Rs. 101.
Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares at Rs. 212.
Great Eastern Hotel Co's shares at Rs. 155.

At the meeting of shareholders in the Goosery Cotton Mills Co., resolutions were passed, increasing the capital by the issue of 200 new shares of Rs. 200 each, making Rs. 40,000 for the purpose of purchasing new spinning machinery to fill up the room now vacant in the Mills.
—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 13.

Kirby, Colonel, Adjutant General, on duty, from Poona.
Aitken, Colonel, Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, from Mhow.
Davis, Captain, Bombay Light Infantry, on leave, from Dharwar.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 13.

Thorp, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Deolalee.
Theobald, Surgeon Major, 21st Regiment Madras N. I., on duty, to Jubbulpore.

The following officers will leave to-day for England:—
Lawrence, Lieutenant, Bengal General List, on sick leave.
Taylor, Captain, 55th Regiment, on leave.
Apperley, Captain, Bengal General List, on furlough.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 4th January 1871.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following changes affecting officers of the Royal Artillery in this Presidency:—

Captain C. B. Brackenbury, 5th Brigade, posted to the Depot Brigade, for two years, to be struck off the strength of the Royal Artillery in Madras.

Captain W. W. Woodward, posted to the Unmanned Battery 5th Brigade, vice Brackenbury, on completion of a term of duty with the Depot, and has been placed under orders for India.

Major J. A. Ellis, Staff Corps, from recent promotion to do general duty at Madras.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of an exchange of Brigades between Surgeon-Major S R Fassen, M.D., 5th Brigade, and Surgeon-Major J K Carr, M.D., Depot Brigade Royal Artillery.

Surgeon-Major Carr has been placed under orders to embark for India.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers of Royal Artillery, on the recommendation of a medical board:—

Captain G. Haggard, 20th Brigade, from 22nd November 1870 to 21st May 1871.

2nd Captain T. W. Roberts, 23rd Brigade, from 15th Nov. 1870 to 14th May 1871, in extension.

Lieutenant F. M Turner, 29th Brigade, from 18th November 1870 to 17th May 1871.

Riding Master C. Jones, 23rd Brigade, from 29th November 1870 to 19th May 1871, in extension.

The following removals and appointments and postings are ordered:—

Colonel J. Buchanan, (Europe) from Commandant 1st L. C. to Commandant 4th Light Cavalry.

Colonel W. C. R. Macdonald, from Commandant 4th L. C. to Commandant 1st L. C.—To join on duty at the public expense, on being relieved by Colonel Buchanan.

Lieut-Col. J. J. Jenkins from 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 19th N. I. to general duty at Bellary.

Lieut-Col. H. H. Firth from Wing Officer and officiating second in Comd. 30th N. I. to 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer 19th Native Infantry.

Major P. A. Carnegy from general duty at Bangalore to Wing Officer 39th N. I.—To join on the termination of the special duty on which he is employed at Beypore.

Captain H. Leggett from 2nd Lieut. 19th Native Infty, to Quarter Master 19th Nat. Infy, vice Lawder, deceased.

Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. W. H. S. Burn, F.R.C.S. from late promotion to Pegu division.

Asst. Apothy. S. A. Carrapeitz to do duty Dept. Inspr. General's Dept., Presy. Division.

Major W. F. Hutton, European Veterans, having arrived at Madras from Europe, is permitted to reside and draw pay within the limits of the Madras Presidency.

Staff Assistant Surgeon James Parr, who arrived from England, is directed to report himself immediately to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Presidency Circle, for orders.

Staff Assistant Surgeon R. D. Kemp, who arrived from England, is directed to report himself to the Deputy Inspector General, Hyderbad Circle, for orders.

Lieutenant R. G. Southey, 103rd Regiment Bengal Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to Poonamallee, and do duty at that station until his services are required with troops to England.

With the sanction of Government, Lieutenant W. F. O. Boulderson, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, is appointed a Probationer of the Madras Staff Corps, from the 21st December 1870, and 2nd Lieut. to Subaltern of the 25th Regt. N. I. from the same date.

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Major W. H. Whitlock, Staff Corps, from officiating Wing Officer 4th N. I., to do general duty at Secunderabad, when relieved from his present duties.

Captain A. D. Grant, from officiating 1st Wing Subaltern 20th N. I., to 1st Wing Subaltern 20th N. I., with effect from the 10th February, vice Holding, who vacates.

Captain R. H. Philips, Staff Corps, attached 28th N. I. to attached 29th N. I.—To proceed to Secunderabad and await the arrival of the regiment at that station.

Assistant Surgeon D. Sinclair, M.B., from Deputy Inspector General's Department, Presidency, doing duty, General Hospital, to Deputy Inspector General's Department Pegu Division.—To join at the public expense.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Jan. 11.)

Mr. Jesse Alden, officiating Subordinate Judge, and Judge of Small Cause Court, Agra, is confirmed.

Pay of substantives, with extra, drops the date on which Mr. Fowler Batchelor retired on pension.

Mr. Alfred Lee Marsh Phillipps, Judge of Allygurh, is appointed Secretary to Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to officiate as such during the absence on leave of Mr. Thomas Jones.

Mr. [illegible] Bay, Accountant 3rd grade, Controller's Office, is appointed to the Division, Public Works, vice [illegible] Thomas Maitland, Executive Engineer, Cawnpore, attached to the Seventy Division, is confirmed as Executive Engineer, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Leeds, transferred to the Central Provinces.

Mr. J. H. Thornhill, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Allygurh Division to the Fuzzilpore Division, vice Cassidy, on leave; and Lieut. John J. L. Macpherson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Northern to the Allygurh Division Ganges Canal.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Pilox (s)	Baker	Goa, Jan. 10.
	Humody	Nacoda	Cochin, Dec. 15.
	Bushire Merchant	Nacoda	Singapore, Nov. 3.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Green Jacket, Krough, to Rangoon.
Ship Ocean Belle, Jarvis, to Akyab.
Steamer General Havelock, Drewitz, to Catch Mandvee.
Steamer City of Oxford, Hardie, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Pilox, to Coast and Goa.
Steam tug Cassie, to Carwar.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
19 Ecaliemond ..... Morgan ..... Penang, Dec. 17.
Antoinette ..... Moreau ..... Bourbon, Nov. 11.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
3 Excelsior (s) ..... London.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.
9 Himalaya (s) ..... Rangoon.

Passengers arrived per screw steamer Excelsior—For Madras—Mr and Mrs Hayward, Mr and Mrs Parie, and Mr Honsman.

For Calcutta—Four Misses Eales, Miss F Lind-tadt, Mr J P H Lyne, Miss Broughton, Mr H Rattray and Miss M Smith.

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mabel, 62 bales wool, Cullianjee Petamber; 25 bales cotton, Chuturbhooj Chapsee; 1 case horns and skins, Ewart, Latham & Co.

Tagus (s), 29 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Khoosal Huridass & Co.; 30 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 44 bales cotton, Khetsidas Hurmookroy.

Blythwood (s), 43 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.; 50 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee.

Golconda (s), 45 bales cotton, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz.

Milbanke (s), 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Khimjee Godowjee, 48 bales cotton, Oobhaya Chapsee.

Sumatra (s), 60 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra (s), 53 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra (s), 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

Iris (s), 100 bags coffee, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa (s), 17 bales cotton, Sewlal Motilall.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 7th Jan., 1871.
Open 1,358 Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	1,16,670	6	8
Merchandise	2,51,730	0	4
Electric Telegraph	993	3	0
Earth Trains	2,357	0	0
Total Rs.	3,72,655	10	0
Corresponding week last year open 962 miles ..... Total Rs.	3,46,829	5	0
Increase	25,826	5	0

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

IRVIN—December 8th, Elizabeth, wife of David S. Irvin, Esq., of Gilden's Road, Liverpool, (late Bombay Pilot Service), of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CRISPIN—January 9th, at Surat, the infant son of Captain Caispin, 4th Rifles, aged three days.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

SMITH—January 7th, at Purneah, the wife of Geo. C. M. Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

LEPAGE—January 9th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr H. L. Lepage, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

HUBBARD—January 5th, at Cochin, the Rev. C. Hubbard, S. P. G. (of Tranquebar), aged 58.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

GRIBBLE—January 7th, at Chuprah, Sarun, the wife of T. W. Gribble, Esq., of a son.

RYALL—January 7th, at Jhelum, the wife of Major Ryall, Commanding 3rd Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

PARSONS—January 9th, at Allygurh, the wife of Captain B. J. Parsons, B. S. C., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CAMPBELL—PENN—January 2nd, at Jullundur, Wellesley Campbell, Captain late 71st N. I., to Minnie, daughter of J. H. Penn, Esq.

DEATH.

LOW—January 7th, at Roy Bareilly, Lillian Harriet Augusta, infant daughter of Captain Low, Assistant Commissioner, aged 2 months and 5 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1871.

THE action north of Le Mans, reported by telegraph, wherein the Duke of Mecklenburg is said to have captured 10,000 prisoners, took place probably on the road to Belesme, perhaps near Bonnétable. It may be inferred that General Chanzy tried to outflank and overthrow the German right. His unsuccessful battle ensures the capture of Le Mans, while the left shoulder forward movement of Prince Charles has probably forced the French to retreat upon Laval.

OUR Calcutta contemporary, the *Englishman*, is so warm a supporter of the Decentralization Scheme that it cannot bear adverse criticism. The public of Bengal are gravely informed that all we have had to say on the object is that heretofore is an adverb, and that we put forward a *non sequitur* when we inferred distrust from doubts as to the intentions of the Government in regard to the receipts made over. Yet in another article, which appears to have been inspired, the *Englishman* takes up and discusses one of our gravest charges—that the Government had taken care to secure a profit of £350,000 on the transaction, by mulcting the local Governments of that amount. This £350,000, we are told, represents "their fair share of the general effort to economize," and it is intimated that the Supreme Government will itself exercise a proportionate economy. In that case we withdraw one objection. But what reason has the *Englishman* for the faith that is in him? The reason for his belief is that the Government of India will give up to the public two and a half millions, of which sum the £350,000 forms a part. That sounds well. But not so well, when we remember that the greater part of the two and a half millions consists of the proceeds of an exceptional income tax, which cannot be considered as a branch of normal revenue. The whole of the income tax must be deducted from the total of revenue before we can discuss the fairness of the distribution made by the Supreme Government. They must purge themselves of that offence, and then we can consider whether the principles of distribution were sound or not. On the face of the Resolution the Government appropriates £350,000 to itself as a sort of reward. There is at present no evidence that the £350,000 will be struck off the roll of taxation. Omitting the income tax, which is a diseased excresence, certain to remain in a lessened form, and it does not appear that any reduction whatever will be made, while it does appear that the Supreme Government strikes £350,000 from the total granted to the local Governments and puts it to its own credit, gets, in short, £350,000 more than it has heretofore received. We say that if Sir Richard Temple strikes off £2,500,000, since the whole scale of imperial expenditure is excessive, there *will* be "ground for dissatisfaction at the burden cast on the local administrations," not if it is "discharged by reducing expenditure," for then it will be no burden though the arrangement may result in a loss, but certainly if it is discharged "by the imposition of light and equitable rates"—observe how prettily the *Englishman* gilds the pill. The case is much better put when we are told—that, if "the action of the Government of India should appear tantamount to saying to the local Governments—We expect you to save, not only to relieve us from the necessity of economy, but to put money into our exchequer, then, whatever course the latter may adopt to preserve an equilibrium in their own budgets, the scheme is sure to be unpopular." Exactly so. But that is just what the Government of India has done—so far as we may judge from the Resolution. The *Englishman* evidently feels where the shoe pinches, and knows very well that we said more on the Resolution than that heretofore is an adverb, or he would not have taken the trouble to put forward the official answer.

THE Government of India, to whose discretion the width of the gauge was left by the Secretary of State, have resolved, finally, as we are informed, to adopt a gauge of 3 feet 3 inches, and have determined to construct on this basis all future extensions that come within the category of State Railways. Consequently, Mr. Fowler's advice, in regard to the Indus Valley lines, has not been followed, and a railway system for India, on the *Dis*-junctive principle, has the deliberate sanction of a Government, the basis of whose power is Military Strength! It is a piece of splendid irony to make the Indian railway system "a thing of shreds and patches," and worthy of a Government which, for years, has strayed far from the facts, and has forgotten the essential conditions of its own precarious existence. If our faith in the folly of human nature had been less, the decision would have been a surprise; but it is only a measure *en suite*, one of a series, we will not say calculated—a talent for calculating the effect of its measures is not one of the talents displayed by the Government of India—but a series blindly adapted to the purpose of imperilling, perhaps destroying, the British Empire in the East. The resolution which breaks up the railway system into fragments belongs to the category wherein Amalgamation, the great barracks blunder, the gospel of increased taxation, the cockering up of special interests, the odious income-tax, the peddling over-centralization, the rage for "progress," occupy such distinguished places. The native army has been debilitated, the famous artillery destroyed, the useful Local Europeans abolished, and an empire has been converted into a Horse Guards' preserve. Government on claptrap principles never had a better exemplification, and "the pity of it" is that this long course of mischief has been entered on and persevered in with the very best intentions. Had they intended to produce disastrous results, and to lay broad foundations for results even more disastrous, then the great and the little men who have worked the evil might be complimented, at least on their ability. But they did not intend it, and the cynic—who day by day, especially in India, must find the food for mirth increase—has a right to chuckle over the fond conceit and self-complacent blindness of his fellow-men.

Not by any means the last good thing to be destroyed—for, of course, the Government of India will continue its career until, perchance, a strong man comes, and with him a lucid interval—but the latest thing to which the art of destruction has been scientifically applied is the great trunk railway system of India. When men lose sight of facts, or distort them to suit their own purposes, argument becomes a waste of time. When the highest authorities deliberately adopt a policy which proposes to facilitate military movements by creating obstructions, and to create them on a vulnerable frontier, it is fair to assume that they have determined to ignore military considerations altogether. Like the writer whose faith in railways has been shaken by the present war, or the writer who is of opinion that time is only "occasionally" of value inestimable in war, the Government of India has, on the military point, borrowed the phrase of Mr. Toots—"Its of no consequence." To create a series of defiles on the Queen's highway, to augment artificially the chances of error in the Quartermaster General's Department, is now considered the very acme of wisdom. That writers who have recently shown that they do not comprehend one iota of warfare should recommend the fabrication of artificial impediments is matter for no surprise; but that statesmen and soldiers should father the advice fully justifies the cynic and the satirist in their view of human nature.

And what will happen a few years hence to "crown the edifice"? Why, the whole existing broad gauge lines will be converted, at great expense, into compromise gauge lines, thereby increasing the capital expended on these concerns, and of course requiring larger earnings to pay the guaranteed dividend; or the narrow gauge lines about to be laid down, the artificial defiles about to be scientifically constructed in different parts of the system, will be torn up to make way for the broad gauge. Either will be a *reductio ad absurdum* of the great Cheap Jack principle adopted by the Government of India. In the end, perhaps, if no new gauge is invented, all will come right, an uniform gauge on the trunk system will be secured, and the policy of providing military impediments on the roads of a military empire will be reversed. But what a satire it will be on the perversity of man! What an example of the consequence of running after strange prophets, and of assuming the Quaker principle as the basis of government in India! "Get what applause you can, and lay up store of trouble for your successors," seem to be the principles on which the Government is acting in this matter. Of course the men who are doing the mischief may not feel the responsibility; they may be either dead or in their dotage before the evil day comes; but come it certainly will, either in the shape of wasteful expenditure or a national disaster. It has long been manifest that argument and fact alike were of no avail; but we have done our duty by raising a voice of protest and a voice of warning.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us some particulars of the alleged outrage on a Parsee at Rajcote, the purport of which we have already published in a telegram. As we have only one side of the case, we can say nothing about its merits; but it would be an advantage were the other side made public.

SIR COLLEY SCOTLAND returned to Madras on Saturday last, and has resumed his seat in the High Court.

THE number of fresh students who have matriculated for the Calcutta University is estimated at no less than fifteen hundred.

THE Ranee of Bobilly is expected to arrive in Madras in a few weeks from the Vizagapatam district. She is about to adopt, with the sanction of Government, a younger son of the Rajah of Vencatagherry as her heir, for she is a widow, and childless.

IT is said that a proposal has been made to the Government of India to place at the disposal of municipal and other similar departments the services of officers of the Staff Corps or local service, with permission to count such service towards pension.

ON the 5th instant Sir Salar Jung was decorated with the Order of Knight Commander of the Star of India by the Resident. The ceremony was preceded by a State dinner in the Durbar Hall of the Residency, at which, among others, were present nearly thirty of the Chiefs of the Deccan.

THE following telegram is published by the "Englishman" as having been received from Colonel Pelly:—"Reports of Saood's victory; capture of leader of Wahabee Ameer's forces, and death of Wahabee Ameer, Abdulla, confirmed. Saood's success beneficial to interests of Bahrein and coast line."

THE lists grading the officers of the Military Finance Department, have (says the "Indian Daily News" of the 11th) been with the Military Secretariat for the last week or so. Two permanent vacancies, a full Paymastership and Controllership, remain to be filled up. Colonel Hill, being the senior of his grade, should be promoted to Controller of Madras.

THE "Indian Mirror" mentions that for the first time in the history of British India, two Hindoo judges presided at the same time over "the highest tribunal in the country"—by which periphrase is meant the Calcutta High Court—last Monday. A division Bench, consisting of Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter and Mr. Justice Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee, heard several cases on the Appellate Side.

"IT is said that the Government of Bengal feels confident of supplying the deficit resulting from the decentralization scheme by internal retrenchments; and the other local Governments, it is sanguinely hoped, will be able, either wholly or in a great measure, to do the same. Perhaps even the Imperial Government might raise, or save, a little money in the same way." We are quoting the "Pioneer."

THE "Indian Mirror" understands that it is the intention of the Legislature to modify the Native Marriage Bill, so as to restrict its application to the Brahmo community. "It will be in the recollection of our readers that Mr. Maine's object was to introduce into this country a civil marriage contract law, and to give all non-Christian natives the power to marry according to the provisions of the bill if they chose. As such a measure is likely to be construed into an indirect attempt to interfere with the religious and social customs of the people, it has been thought proper to transform it into a Brahmo Marriage Bill, and make it applicable to such natives only as shall declare themselves to be dissenters. This is precisely what we [the 'Mirror'] suggested some time ago."

Yesterday's meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council Sir Richard Temple was to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Customs Duties, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months. He was also to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate the law relating to the Government Paper Currency. Mr. Stephen was to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Pleaders, Mukhtars, and Revenue Agents, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six weeks. Mr. Inglis was to introdnce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkari Revenue in Northern India, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six weeks.

"YAKOOB KHAN," says the "Pioneer," "is making no way in his rebellion. The Persian Government have assured our minister that they will not permit him to pass to Herat through their territory, so if he tries to get there he will have to go by Furrah, of which the faithful Futteh Mahomed, the one Barukzar who was faithful to Shere Ali in all his struggles, is Governor. He is the Ameer's nephew, son of the Akbar Khan who murdered Sir William McNaghten, and brother of the *weathercock* Jelaloodeen. It would never do now, as some papers suggest, to restore Yakoob Khan to favour. He never would be content unless acknowledged heir apparent, and to make this concession after his rebellion would be most mischievous. 'Tis a pity, for he is the one man of the Ameer's sons who has showed ability."

"AT a time when the failure of more than one of our costly public buildings is attributed to the inferior description of lime used in their construction, thereby causing Government no small amount of anxiety, and the public considerable disgust, it is with much satisfaction we learn," says the "Englishman," "that specimens of excellent limestone have recently been sent to Calcutta by Mr. Read, of the Forest Department, from the adjacent 'Sonthal Pergunnahs.' The lime deposits from whence the specimens were obtained are said to be of vast extent, and situated on the 'Bansloe river, in the Government estate of the Damin, so that with water and rail communication the P. W. Department, and indeed the Calcutta market generally, may now be supplied with unadulterated lime at a comparatively small cost."

THE assertion that henceforth the monster 3½ per cent. would be replaced by a modest 1 per cent. must be regarded, remarks the "Pioneer," as merely conjectural, though undoubtedly hitting pretty near the mark. "Until the home budget arrives nothing can with certainty be affirmed even by the Financial Department itself. But yet we believe we are very safe in stating that in all probability the impost will be reduced to 1½ per cent, and that it may possibly be brought down to even 1 per cent. The announcement of this will be received throughout the country with the most universal rejoicing, and the sigh of relief with which conscientious collectors will hear it can hardly, we should think, be surpassed by the joy of those whom it has lately been their painful duty to squeeze under the frightful pressure of 3½."

THE "Englishman" notes as follows a singular fulfilment of a dream:—

"The Melbourne cup was this year won by the late Mr. Craig's horse Nimblefoot, doing the two miles in 3 minutes 37 seconds. A curious incident is related in connection with the winner. Shortly after the horse was entered for the race, Mr. Craig, being then unwell, dreamt that his horse had won, and that the jockey who rode him had crape on his arm, as mourning for his master's death. He related his dream to several of his friends, urging them to back the horse, and making up his mind to die before the race came off. Strange to say, both events happened, for Mr. Craig died about two months ago, leaving directions that the horse was not to be sold till after the race, and, as mentioned above, the horse won the cup, the jockey wearing a crape belt on his arm as mourning for his late master. Mrs. Craig, the widow, comes in for the stakes and bets, and Nimblefoot, when put up for auction some days after winning, was sold for £650, though, when offered for sale six months ago, fifty pounds was the highest sum offered for him."

"ANOTHER Rajpootana State has been vouchsafed unpleasant notice by the Paramount and Imperial Government. The state of Shahpoora has been ordered," says the "Examiner," "to close its Mint, and to henceforth abstain from issuing coins of its own. The order has been promptly obeyed and without having elicited the slightest remonstrance. It was a political order of the Government of India to mark its displeasure at Shahpoora not having removed the name of the King of Delhi from its coins, as every other state in India with mint of its own had done. The non-removal of the ex-King's name may have been an oversight, but there were a variety of other reasons which made the closing of the Shahpoora Mint desirable. It is a very petty state, which should never have assumed the prerogative of issuing money of its own. Its average annual income is about Rs. 1,76,000, the expenditure about Rs. 1,60,000, and yet it is in debt to the amount of nearly three lakhs of rupees. And this, though it does not show the financial condition of the State in its worst aspect, does not indicate a state of things under which a Native Chief should retain the power of issuing local coin of his own. Geographically, Shahpoora adjoins British Ajmere, and may be considered part of Meywar."

THE Cattle Plague Commission have now terminated their labours. After having made enquiries, both local and general, into the causes of the murrain amongst the cattle in Lower Bengal, and having taken the depositions of the owners of cattle in towns and the rural districts, they have submitted their final report to the Government of India. The members of the Commission are said by a Calcutta contemporary to be of opinion that the prevalence of the recent plague amongst the cattle in Bengal, was owing purely to natural causes, and not to any system of poisoning for the purpose of getting the skins of the animals, as has been discovered in certain districts in the N. W. Provinces. Large numbers of cattle were carried off by two sorts of diseases, *viz, bussunth*, or cow-pox, and *puschima*. In the former case the eruptions are not visible on the skin, and both the diseases appear to be of a peculiar type and seem to have broken out since 1868. The time in which the animals die when attacked with those dire maladies is from 2 to 5 days, and that in which they recover (though very few have actually recovered) is from 20 to 30 days. During the prevalence of the diseases, the Commissioners visited several cattle-sheds, and ordered the cattle attacked to be removed from the rest, and when dead be buried deep under the earth to prevent the infection spreading.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

BORDEAUX, 11TH JANUARY.

Balloon news received here from Paris, dated the 10th instant, states that the bombardment has become very violent and that 2,000 shells fell into the interior of Paris on the night of the 10th, reaching the Pantheon, Sorbonne, Saint Sulpice, and several private houses. The conduct of the population is stated to be admirable, and they are declared to be more than ever determined to resist.

BORDEAUX, 12TH JANUARY.

General Chanzy reports that he fought a battle at Le Mans all day on the 11th. The enemy attacked his whole line, but all the French positions were maintained with the exception of one. Fresh attacks were expected to take place on the 12th.

French despatches report a successful engagement at Rougemont, and that the enemy were entirely driven from Villersexel.

LONDON, 12TH JANUARY.

The Duke of Mecklenburg fought a victorious battle yesterday to the North of LeMans, capturing 10,000 prisoners. He will advance on LeMans to-day.

The bombardment of Paris is being vigorously continued.

LONDON, 13TH JANUARY.

General Chanzy's army has been completely defeated near Le Mans by Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg. The Germans occupied Le Mans, where a large booty was taken. The French are being pursued.

BERLIN, 13TH JANUARY.

The French army has been totally beaten near Le Mans.

LONDON, 11TH JANUARY, 4PT.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day continues quiet.

Fair Dhollera 6¾d.
Exchange on India 1s. 10⅛d.
Consols 92½

CORRECTION.

The following correction has been received from the British Indian Telegraph Company:—"In the telegram dated London, the 7th January, please read 2,000 for 200 prisoners captured at Mezières."

NEW LINE OF CANAL STEAMERS.

THE City of Oxford, owned by the well known firm of Messrs. George Smith and Son, Glasgow, left Glasgow with cargo for Bombay and Calcutta on the 10th December, and arrived in our harbour on Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

This fine vessel is the first of a line of similar steamers now building for the Bombay and Calcutta trade. She is a powerful iron steamer of 2,300 gross registered tonnage, and has excellent cabin accommodation.

The discharge was commenced at one o'clock on Thursday, and six hundred tons were landed, and the vessel was ready for sea at 5 o'clock on the following evening.

Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. are the agents of this fine vessel, and should the steamers meet the wants of the trade as well as Messrs Smith's celebrated line of sailing clipper ships "the Cities" have done, a boon will be conferred on both passengers and on the mercantile community.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Golconda, Capt. A. Coleman, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Captain and Mrs. Taylor and two infants — Captain Wilson
Captain and Mrs Owen Chalmers and three children — Mr Strettell
Mr. and Mrs Trevor and two infants — Mr H Cross, Mrs Blair and two children

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J S Smith — Mrs and Miss Lawrence
Mr and Mrs Ramsey — Mr Lawrence

THE DEATH OF SIR H. DURAND.

THE following account, which we extract from the *Pioneer*, contains some details not before published:—

At five in the afternoon (31st) he left camp to inspect the Tank fort and to visit the town and gardens of the Nawab outside the walls. After inspecting the fort, the Lieutenant-Governor mounted his elephant, on which he invited the Nawab of Tank to seat himself. The Lieutenant-Governor proceeded towards the town, and at the gate was asked by the Nawab whether he would not first see the gardens, to which he agreed, and having passed through them, returned to the town, which is a small poverty-stricken place, surrounded with a mud wall. The entrance consists of a double covered gateway, one door being at right angles to the other, and the enclosure having buildings above it. The first gateway was about 13 feet in height and was just able to admit the elephant, without the persons in the howdah having to stoop. But within the enclosure the ground rose rapidly, and the height of the second doorway was not more than 10½ feet, or not sufficient to allow the elephant with an empty howdah to pass. The Nawab of Tank states that he told the Lieutenant Governor more than once on approaching the entrance that the gateway was too low to admit an elephant, but this Sir Henry Durand could not have heard. Half-way through the enclosure it became evident that there was not room to pass, and Sir Henry Durand called to the mahout to take care. The man seeing there was barely space to turn round tried to force the elephant to sit, but at this moment the top of the howdah touched the centre beam of the enclosure; the elephant feeling a pressure on his back stepped quickly forward. His driver being unable to stop him, the howdah caught the lintel of the doorway, and Sir Henry Durand was thrown violently out, falling on his face on a low mud wall just outside the gate. The Nawab of Tank was struck by the howdah and the beam, and fell back in the howdah, but was not thrown out. Sir Henry Durand was taken up insensible, with blood pouring from his mouth and nose, and was placed on a bed and carried into camp, distant about a mile and a-half. Thither the Nawab was also brought. . . .

Some hope was at first entertained that the paralysis might pass away, being only the result of the shock of the fall, and that no dangerous or fatal injuries had been caused; but about 2 P.M. the Lieutenant-Governor became rapidly weaker; his breathing became more difficult, and it was evident that he was sinking fast. The medical men considered it right to tell him that there was no hope of his recovery, and that he probably would not live out the night. This announcement did not appear to disturb Sir Henry Durand, whose first thought was of his work and of sending information to the Government of India of his state. About eight in the evening he died without pain, having been conscious till within a short time of his death.

The cause of death appears to have been fracture of one or more of the vertebræ immediately below the neck, caused by the fall on to the low wall by the gate. It does not appear that Sir Henry struck the beam, and, with the exception of a slight wound on his head, caused in the fall, there was no mark or bruise on his body. The Nawab of Tank was severely bruised and one of his ribs was broken, but he is reported to be progressing favorably.

On the 2nd of January the camp halted at Tank and on the three following days marched to Dera Ismail Khan, distant 42 miles, by Hatala and Kuiga.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of Sir Henry Durand took place at Dera Ismail Khan at 4 P.M., on Thursday, the 5th instant. All the troops in the station, two regiments of native infantry, one regiment of native cavalry, a battery of artillery, and a detachment of a British regiment were under arms.

The procession was formed in the following manner. The road from the camp to the Church door was lined by the troops of the station, viz., the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, the 1st Sikh Infantry, and 5th Punjab Infantry. The funeral procession left the camp precisely at 4 P.M., and was thus formed:—

Band of the 1st Sikh Infantry, playing the Dead March.
Detachment of H. M.'s 4 1st Regiment.
Orders and Decorations of the deceased, carried on a cushion by Lieut.-Colonel Johnstone, C.B.

L. Griffin, Esq., C.S., Under-Secy. to Govt., Punjab.
T. H. Thornton, Esq., B.C.L., C.S., Secy. to Govt., Punjab.
Col. Maclagan, R.E., Secy. to Govt., Punjab, and D. P. W.
R. Egerton, Esq., C.S., Financial Comr.

THE COFFIN, on which were placed the helmet and sword of the deceased. Having a black pall covered with the flag of a Lieut.-Governor.

Major Munro, Depy. Comr., Dera Ismail Khan.
Major Black, Mily. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.
Lt.-Col. Graham, Comr. of the Derajat Division.
Brigdr. Genl. Keyes, C.B., Comdg. Frontier Force.

Captain Durand.
Lieut. C. B. Norman, 1st Sikh Infantry.
Capt. Prinsep, A.D.C. — Dr. Skeen, Medl. Attendant.
Deceased's Charger.
Two Personal Attendants.
Civil Officers, Officers of the Punjab, Government Steam Flotilla, and English residents of the station.
Representatives of Native Feudatory States, marching with the camp of the Lieutenant-Governor, (viz., Kashmir, Patialla, Bhawulpore, Sind, Nabha, Kurtallala, and Faridkote.
The Eldest Son of the Nawab of Tank.
Khans and Native Gentlemen of Dera Ismail Khan.

Under special authority of H. E. the Viceroy, fifty-nine minute guns were fired. The funeral service was read by the Rev. W. M. Lethbridge, Chaplain of Dera Ismail Khan, assisted by the Rev. D. Brodie, of the Church Missionary Society. The Misses Durand, daughters of the deceased, were present during the service at the grave. At Lahore, as a mark of respect to the deceased, all public offices were closed during the day, and at the time of the funeral, minute guns were fired from the citadel.

The coffin was taken on a gun carriage, draped with black, from the camp to the church. The British detachment was formed up in the centre street of the camp to salute the coffin on its appearing and to precede it in file with reversed arms, preceded by the band of the 1st Sikhs playing the Dead March. The Chaplain met the procession at the gate, when the British detachment formed a street inside that of the native troops. On the termination of the service at the grave the brigade presented arms.

Minute guns, equal in number to the years of age of the Lieutenant-Governor, were fired during the ceremony; the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy, which is necessary to such salute, having been received just as the funeral procession left camp.

The grave of Sir Henry Durand is at the east end of the Dera Ismail Khan church, and is the only grave in the church enclosure.

MEMORIAL OF THE LATE SIR H. DURAND.

A MEETING was held at Calcutta last Monday afternoon, to consider the question of a memorial to the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The Bishop of Calcutta presided. There were present the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Members of the Supreme and Legislative Councils, several Judges of the High Court, the Secretaries to Government, Prince Gholam Mahomed, Raja Kali Krishna, Raja Rajendra Narain Deb Bahadoors, and many other influential members of the European and native community. The following resolutions were passed:—

1. "Resolved—that a general committee be formed, consisting of the gentlemen now present, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps by collection of funds and otherwise for the erection of a memorial to the memory of the late Sir Henry Durand, K.C.S.I. and C.B.; and that the nature of the memorial be determined hereafter in communication with the subscribers, when the probable amount of subscriptions is ascertained."

2. "Resolved—that a working committee be formed, consisting of the gentlemen named below, with power to add to their number; and that, under general direction of the general committee, the working committee be empowered to take such measures as they may think best calculated to secure the object of this meeting:—

The Hon'ble General Norman, C.B.
Raja Kali Krishna Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble J. P. Norman.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble Colonel Strachey, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble David Cowie.
R. B. Chapman, Esq.,
C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I.
Moonshi Ameer Ali Khan Bahadoor.
Baboo Romanath Tagore.
Dr. Fayrer, C

18. You will then see that, according to the estimates formed by the Deputy Commissioner and the officers best qualified to form an opinion on the subject, the area under cotton cultivation in the Central Provinces and the Berars, which tract supplies about one-quarter of the cotton annually exported from Bombay, has certainly not decreased during this season, which, in consequence of the great fall of prices, must be considered a discouraging one for the cultivators. As regards the effect of the season on the crop, the same authorities report that in the chief cotton supplying district the yield, if no unforeseen calamity occurs, is likely to be an excellent one, and that the late rains which caused so much alarm affected but a small portion of the early crop. From the information given above, and from the enquiries made, which corroborate the above reports, I am inclined to believe that the effect of the rain was not very serious, and that, as but a small portion of the crop was ripe at the time, the damage will be found to be confined to the early pickings, and that, unless the rain returns, the quality of the cotton will improve as the season advances. And we may hope that, under present conditions, the exports from our provinces will not fall short of a quarter of a million bales. But it must be remembered that if prices are very low it generally happens that the local manufactures revive, and that a large quantity of cotton is brought up for local consumption which effects the quantity available for export.

19. With my next report I shall hope to submit the usual statement of cotton exports from the station on the G. I. P. Railway.

COTTON REPORT OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

The weekly report of the Mofussil Company, Limited, dated Bombay, 14th January 1871, gives the following information from the cotton districts of Kattywar and the Deccan:—

Broach, 12th January 1871.—I have little of fresh interest to add to my report of 5th instant. The crop of Dihej and Bahara, chiefly later sown, is expected to be of fine quality; but the earlier sowings in the Umlesar, Broach, Jumboosur and Baroda districts will, it is feared, prove of a somewhat stained and inferior character. On the whole the crop is likely to be superior to that of last year.

Dholleea.—I have made enquiries during the past fortnight as to the probable out-turn of cotton in these districts, and although accounts received from the interior are of a contradictory nature the general impression appears to be that in the districts of Kattywar the out-turn will not be more than 10 annas in the rupee. In Jallawar the out-turn is expected to be 12 annas—at Wudwan the cotton plants are said to be healthy, and a yield of 10 to 12 annas is expected. About Dhundooka and Dholleea the plants are looking exceedingly well, and are loaded with pods: in these districts therefore an 18 to 20 annas out-turn is expected. In several places in these districts the cotton is almost ripe, but generally speaking it will be another month before picking commences.

Receipts of old cotton are still very meagre, and the rate to-day is equivalent to Rs. 188 to Rs. 189 per Bombay candy.

Sheganum.—During the week the weather has been rather cloudy in the mornings and evenings, and the sun very strong in the day time, but quite favourable for the standing crop. The arrivals for the week to our market have been about 180 candies, or 80 in excess of last week's.

Wundha.—During the last four days the weather has been somewhat cloudy, but is at present clear again; supplies have much increased, during the week about 200 candies arrived of very good quality. At Hinganghaut about 2,000 bojahs are ready stored against *bussud* contracts, which have been made to the extent of about 5,000 bojahs. Daily arrivals there number about 50 bojahs more or less of very inferior quality in colour and staple.

Oomrawuttee, 12th.—The weather still keeps fine. Supplies in our market are about 75 candies a day—half of which is good. We expect large supplies immediately.

Akote, 12th.—Since my last report we have had several days of cloudy weather, but luckily it has cleared off.

Supplies for the past week amount to about 1,020 bojahs, some of which have not been quite so good. A superior quality however is obtainable at an increase of Rs. 3 per candy: which in my opinion more than compensates for the difference in the rate.

A native dealer yesterday contracted for 50 candies, delivery 15th March, (Fagun,) at an equivalent of Rs. 203 per candy for full pressed bales. The rate for ready cotton remains unchanged. Rs. 205 to Rs. 206 being the price which it could be laid down in Bombay.

BOMBAY.

The Senior Magistrate of Police begs leave to acknowledge receipt of two rupees from "Fluke," for the poor-box.

Small Cause Court.—We hear that Mr. Manockji Cursetji, second judge of the Small Cause Court, retires from the Bench in July next.

The s. s. City of Oxford, Captain J. Hardie, will sail to-day for Calcutta with the following passengers—Mrs. McNeill, Mrs. Stirrat and child, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Weston, Mr. Rennie, Mr. Braham, and Miss Braham.

High Court.—The Judges of the High Court have, we learn, appointed a committee of the following gentlemen to conduct the examination of candidates for the office of Subordinate and High Court vakeels:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, Mr. Birdwood, Registrar of the High Court, and Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law.

Programme of Music to be played by the band of H. M.'s 19th N. I., on the Esplanade, this evening:—

March	Diamonds and Pearls	Lanchwitz.
Overture	The Barber of Seville	Rossini.
Selection, 1st part	Zelmira	Rossini.
Waltz	Hydropaten	Ginsy's
Selection, 2nd part	Zelmira	Rossini.
Galop	Ueber Stock und Stein	Faust.

Suicide.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Guma, who was in the keeping of one Gunnoo Lukharam. Deceased and her paramour were daily quarrelling. On Thursday night Gunnoo's wife complained about deceased, whereupon he severely chastised her. She took this to heart and left the house. On the following morning she was found lying insensible in a neighbouring house. She was removed to the hospital, where she died the same day. The jury came to the conclusion that she had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

POLICE CASES.

A Municipal Case.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Showell, Ismael Cutchra was fined Rs. 20 for obstructing a public thoroughfare.

False Weight.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Mooljee Ruttoosey was charged with having in his possession a false weight, he being a retail dealer. He was adjudged guilty, and fined Rs. 50.

THE BHENDY BAZAAR GAMBLERS.

At the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green, an application was made by Mr. McCulloch on behalf of Mahadoo Morar, one of the men who were convicted on Wednesday last by Mr. Nana Morojee of being found in a gambling house in Bhendy Bazaar Road. The learned counsel applied for a rule *nisi* calling on the magistrate to show cause why a writ of *certiorari* should not issue to bring the records of the case before the High Court. The Judge ordered a rule *nisi* to issue to be returnable this morning.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Second Sunday after Epiphany, 15th January 1871.

St. Thomas' Cathedral.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion, 1st celebration.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, 2nd celebration, and Sermon. Hymn 206.

3-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 59, 63, and 66.

The offertories to be devoted as usual.

St. John's Church, Colaba.

7-30 A.M.—Morning Prayer.

11 A.M.—Litany and Holy Communion (celebration) with Sermon. Hymns 181 and 55.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 187, 66, and 16.

Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon.

6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 61 (The people that in darkness sat), 64 (As with gladness men of old), and 66 (Hail to the Lord's Anointed).

Collections at each service for church expenses and the poor.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street, Fort. [Church of Scotland.]

11 A.M.—Morning service.

6 P.M.—Evening service.

Service every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Harbour.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board H. M. S. Semiramis, lying off Customs Bunder, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, A.C.F.,—to commence at eleven o'clock A.M.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 13th Jan., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 13th Jan., 3-15 A.M.; via Turkey, 12th Jan., 11 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 13th Jan., 9-30 A.M.; via Turkey, 12th Jan., 8-40 P.M.; America via Russia, 12th Jan., 1 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—13TH JAN., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 12th Jan., 6-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 39 minutes.

Via Turkey, 12th Jan., 11 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 51 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 11th Jan., 5-34 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 26 hours 22 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 12th Jan., 7-36 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 12 minutes.

Via Turkey, 12th Jan., 3-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 30 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 12th Jan., 8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 32 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 12th to 9 P.M. of the 13th Jan. is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 34	0 5
,, Calcutta	4 58	0 10
,, Madras	5 33	0 22
,, Galle	56 8	34 5

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—11TH JANUARY.

(Before Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.)

MESSRS. THACKER AND CHALK VS. THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.

Mr. Chalk appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Ferguson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Lynch, for the defendants at the hearing. The plaintiffs in this case are solicitors, and sought to recover from the defendants Rs. 255-5, being the amount due to them for costs, incurred at the High Court in a suit between the present defendants and the Bombay Contract and Building Company. The plaintiffs had no witnesses to produce for examination, but put in the order of the High Court directing the defendants to pay the costs of the Contract and Building Company, and also put in another order of the High Court, shewing the dismissal of summons with costs. Mr. Chalk cited authorities to show that, in such cases, the solicitors have a lien:—(R. 63, H. T. 1853, ch. 12, ed. 1, 725)—"No set-off of damages or costs between parties shall be allowed to the prejudice of the attorneys' lien for costs in the particular suit against which the set-off is sought, provided, nevertheless, that interlocutory costs in the same suit awarded to the adverse party may be deducted." That of the plaintiffs was a distinct matter (same page)—"Costs in the same cause may be set-off without satisfying the attorneys' lien, for he has a lien only on the balance which is ultimately to be paid to his client in that particular suit." Mr. Chalk closed his case after citing the authorities.

No witnesses were tendered for the defence, but Mr. Ferguson put in the correspondence that passed between the parties. The first letter was from the plaintiffs to the defendants, showing that the costs between party and party amounted to Rs. 331, that the expenses of Mr. Knott, liquidator of the Contract and Building Company, amounted to Rs. 238-10, and that, in payment of the same, the deed of conveyance was required to be given. The reply was then put in, which showed that an offer of Rs. 100 was made on account of Mr. Knott's expenses, but it did not admit any legal liability on account of the Bank to pay, and payment of the same was offered on the registration of the deed of conveyance. Then a letter written by defendants was put in, informing the plaintiffs that Mr. Knott had consented to take Rs. 125 in settlement of his account, and that their (defendants') costs were set off against the plaintiffs', leaving a balance of Rs. 117-11, for which amount a cheque was enclosed by defendants. To this a reply was sent, whereby the plaintiffs objected to the proposed set-off, saying that the costs claimed by them were the taxed cost of the said conveyance, and that they had a lien upon the deed, while the costs which defendants wanted to set-off were the costs of a different matter. Then the letter, written by Messrs. Dallas and Co., was put in, which went to say that the deed, having been prepared by them, belonged to them, and that, therefore, the plaintiffs had no lien upon the deed; and plaintiffs were referred to Sir Joseph Arnould's order which would shew that the costs they (defendants) wanted to set-off were not in a different matter, but in the same matter. In the reply which plaintiffs sent, they still maintained their lien upon the deed of conveyance, remarking that they could not be made personally liable for their client. They, moreover, stated that if the correspondence did not stop there, they would charge the defendants with the costs of this correspondence. Messrs. Dallas and Co. sent a reply, disagreeing with the view taken by the plaintiffs, and requiring them either to take the matter before a judge or suggest some other course of settlement. The plaintiffs suggested that defendants should pay them their costs, and then sue them to recover back the same. In another letter, plaintiffs proposed that they should sue the defendants for their costs instead of allowing defendants to sue them, as above suggested. After some further correspondence, a reference to counsel was proposed by plaintiffs, but declined by the defendants. The plaintiffs afterwards sent the deed as requested. The defendants sent a receipt for the deed and a cheque for Rs. 117-11-0, and subsequently promised to pay Rs. 120, as arranged, on the receipt being endorsed. Mr. Ferguson cited several authorities to show that the plaintiffs had no lien upon the deed, and that the Bank was only bound to pay what they had offered.

The case was heard in November last, and stood over for judgment till the above date.

Mr. Manockjee in giving decision said he has not reserved the judgment because there was any difficulty in deciding the case, but because His Honor's notes had been unfortunately mislaid. The whole of the circumstances and the point at issue appeared to him to rest on the correspondence. The issue then was whether the plaintiffs had a lien over the document detained by them or not? and whether the set-off which the defendants claimed ought to have been given or not? Having looked into the authorities, His Honor came to the conclusion, that the law might be as it was shown on one side and on the other. But he thought this was a question of law as well as equity. The defence set up appeared to His Honor to be an equitable one. He was therefore of opinion that the whole set-off ought to be allowed. If the plaintiffs were unwilling, the amount must be reduced to Rs. 117-11, if not a non-suit must be entered. It was optional with the plaintiffs, and the judge thought that the set-off ought to be allowed.

A PARSEE ON THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Crammed as my ears are with the wailing complaints of upwards of a score of the unhappy but plodding students who had the misfortune to be plucked at the late B. A. examination; petrified as I am with astonishment at its result so terrible and heart-rending as to compel not a few of the disappointed to give up the thought of going in for their B. A.'s the next time, and to avoid any more to see the severe eyes of the "rigorists," I shall be thankful, yes, sincerely thankful, to any one, if he has the boldness to bring the author or authors of this so dire a mischief to the notice of our valued Vice-Chancellor to prevent the like discouragement from happening again, and to save the University from that slur which the thoughtless and inhuman examiners ever and anon cast upon it. "Foolery does walk about the orb like the sun; it shines everywhere;" so wherever I go, I hear the sad result of the last B. A. examination talked of. Go to the Band Stand and you will hear "here and there everywhere" rings of persons of "aristocratic appearance" whispering among themselves—"A wretched result, very discouraging; surely a terrible slaughter." Go to the Apollo Pier, and your ears shall be assailed with the same unvaried words. "In few," go wherever you will, your ears shall not escape dire imprecations uttered against the boundless cruelty of some of the examiners. O the hard heart of the examiners! Could they but reflect what compassion is; could they but know "what the debt is we owe to our fellow-creatures" they would hesitate, nay utterly shrink from committing so gross a cruelty as to slaughter "numbers numberless." With you, ye drudging but unfortunate students, from my heart's core do I sympathise and ask, nay earnestly beseech you as your friend and well-wisher to cast aside that gloomy appearance which you have put on ever since your hearing the melancholy tidings of your failure. Endeavour, ye unhappy sufferers, your utmost to get out of that unfathomable abyss of sorrow and despondency into which you have been "hurled headlong" by the ravenous hands of your torturers. "Build," ye my friends, "your hopes upon the basis of perseverance," and put your trust in the Great Creator of all, who will lead you to that happy end to which you have been all along drudging on.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 12th January. N. N.

BOMBAY RACES—1871.

ENTRANCES AND NOMINATIONS.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.

1st May 1870.

Mr. Field's	...	...b a h	...Zilzilla.
,,	...	...b a h	...Diggeswell.
,,	...	...g a h	...Royal Duke.
,,	...	...c a h	...Dundee.
,,	...	...b a h	...Muzal.
,,	...	...b a g	...Burgundy.
Captain G.'s	...	...l t i g a h	...Ardkinglas.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's...		c a g	...Recorder.
,,	,,	...c a g	...Knight of the Garter.
,,	,,	...g a g	...Lictor.
,,	,,	...g a g	...Khysser.
H. H. Aga Khan's		...b a h	...Kaddooree.
,,	,,	...g a h	...Fluck.
,,	,,	...c a c	...Surferaz.
,,	,,	...b a h	...Kellat.
,,	,,	...b a c	...Dilpossond.
,,	,,	...g a h	...Maharaj.
,,	,,	...b a h	...Kulb Ali.
Mr. Williams'		...b a c	...Ranger.
,,	...	...c a g	...Firefly.
Mr. Ali Asker's		...g a c	...Young Grandmaster.
,,	,,	...g a h	...Young Greyleg.
,,	...	...c a h	...Star of India.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

1st May 1870.

Mr. Field's	...	...b a h	...Sunbeam.
,,	...	...b a h	...The Earl.
,,	...	...c a h	...Ziraph.
,,	...	...c a h	...Glencoe.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's...		g a h	...Greybeard.
H. H. Aga Khan's		...g a h	...Khusro.
,,	,,	...b a h	...Shere Ali.
,,	,,	...g a h	...Nicholas.
,,	,,	...g a c	...Shamshad.
,,	,,	...g a c	...Silvertail.
Major Crosbie's...		...g a c	...Nonpareil.

1st January, 1871.

Mr. Manchester's		...b a b	...Growler.

THE FORBES' STAKES.

1st May 1870.

Mr. Field's	...	...b a u s m	...Octavia.
Captain Dent's...		...b w h	...Pioneer.
Major Crosbie's...		...b a u s g	...Viceroy.
H. H. Aga Khan's		...g a h	...Khusro.
,,	,,	...b a h	...Shere Ali.
,,	,,	...g a h	...Nicholas.

1st September.

Mr. Seventank's...		...c e m	...Miss Trelawney.

1st January 1871.

Mr. A. Stewart's		...g a u s g	...Antelope.
,, Manchester's		...b w g	...Rocket.
Major Crosbie's		...b a u s g	...Pretender.

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY.

1st May 1870.

Mr. Field's	...	...b a g	...Burgundy.
,,	...	...g a g	...Deficit.
Captain G.'s	...	...b a g	...Craigforth.
Mr. Williams'	...	...g a g	...Cantab.
,,	...	...g a g	...Mendicant.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's		g a g	...Budder.
,,	,,	...b a g	...Hercules.
H. H. Aga Khan's		...g a g	...Masjoon.
,,	,,	...b a g	...Kulb Ali.
,,	,,	...b a g	...Feroze.
Major Crosbie's...		...g a g	...Merlin.
Mr. Ali Asker's		...g a g	...Mahaboob.

1st January 1871.

Major Crosbie's		...b a g	... Bijou.
Do.		...c a g	... The Cob, late Syed.

THE DERBY.

1st May 1870.

Mr. Field's	...	...b a h	...The Earl.
,,	...	...b a h	...Zilzilla.
,,	...	...b a h	...Diggeswell.
,,	...	...b a c	...Muzal.
,,	...	...c a h	...Dundee.
,,	...	...g a h	...Royal Duke.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's...		g a g	...Khysser.
,,	,,	...g a g	...Lictor.
,,	,,	...c a g	...Haroon.
H. H. Aga Khan's		...g a h	...Baber Ali.
,,	,,	...g a c	...Shamshad.
,,	,,	...g a c	...Silvertail.
,,	,,	...g a h	...Maharaj.
,,	,,	...b a h	...Kulb Ali.
Mr. Williams'		...b a c	...Red Rover.
,,	...	...b a c	...Ranger.
Major Crosbie's...		...g a c	...Nonpareil.
Mr. Ali Asker's...		...g a h	...Hajee.
,,	...	...b a h	...Child of the Islands.

1st January 1871.

Mr. Abdool Raymon's...		c a c	... Knight of the Garter.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGEER'S PURSE.

1st May.

Mr. Field's	...	...b a u s m	...Pauline.
Major Crosbie's...		...b a u s g	...Viceroy.
Mr. Williams'	...	...b a h	...Rainbow.
,,	...	...c a c	...Firefly.

1st September. [koo.

Mr. Seventank's		...b e f	...Moonlight, late Cuc-
Captain Napier's		...g w m	...Countess.

1st January 1871.

Mr. Manchester's		...b w g	...Driver.
Major Crosbie's		...b a u s g	...Pretender.

THE GREAT BOMBAY SWEEPSTAKES.

1st May.

Mr. Field	...	...	... One Nomination.
Mr. Manchester	...	...	... Do.
H. H. Aga Khan	...	...	... Do.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.

1st May.

Mr. Field's	...	...b a g	...Burgundy.
,,	...	...g a g	...Deficit.
Major Crosbie's...		...g a h	...Electric.
,,	...	...g a g	...Merlin.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's.		b a g	...Hercules.
,,	,,	...g a g	...Budder.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Mr. Field's	...	...b a h	...The Earl.
,,	...	...b a h	...Zilzilla.
,,	...	...b a h	...Diggeswell.
,,	...	...g a h	...Royal Duke.
,,	...	...c a h	...Dundee.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's		g a g	...Lictor.
,,	,,	...g a g	...Khysser.
Mr. Manchester's		...b a h	...Esau.
H. H. Aga Khan's		...g a h	...Baber Ali.
,,	,,	...g a c	...Shamshad.
,,	,,	...g a c	...Silvertail.
,,	,,	...g a h	...Maharaj.
,,	,,	...b a h	...Kulb Ali.
,,	,,	...g a c	...Surferaz.
Major Crosbie's...		...g a c	... Nonpareil.
Mr. Ali Asker's...		...g a h	...Hajee.

THE COLT'S PLATE.

1st May.

Mr. Field's	...	...b a c	...Muzal.
Abdool Raymon's		...c a c	...Recorder.
Mr. Williams'	...	...b a c	...Ranger.
,,	...	...c a c	...Firefly.
H. H. Aga Khan's		...c a c	...Surferaz.
,,	,,	...b a c	...Dilpossond.
,,	,,	...g a c	...Shumshad.
,,	,,	...c a c	...Silvertail.
Major Crosbie's		...g a c	...Nonpareil.
Mr. Ali Asker's		...g a c	...Young Grand Master.

H. H. ALI SHAH'S CUP.

1st May.

Mr. Field's	...	...b a h	...The Earl.
,,	...	...b a h	...Zilzilla.
,,	...	...b a h	...Diggeswell.
,,	...	...g a h	...Royal Duke.
,,	...	...c a h	...Dundee.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's...		g a g	...Lictor.
,,	,,	...c a g	...Haroon.
,,	,,	...g a g	...Khysser.
H. H. Aga Khan's		...g a h	...Maharaj.
,,	,,	...b a h	...Kulb Ali.
,,	,,	...g a h	...Baber Ali.
,,	,,	...g a c	...Shamshad.
,,	,,	...g a c	...Silvertail.
,,	,,	...g a c	...Surferaz.
Major Crosbie's...		...g a c	... Nonpareil.
Mr. Ali Asker's...		...g a h	...Hajee.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' PURSE.

1st May.

Mr. Field's	...	...b a u s m	...Octavia.
Major Crosbie's		...b a u s g	...Viceroy.
H. H. Aga Khan's		...g a h	...Khusro.
,,	,,	...b a h	...Shere Ali.
,,	,,	...g a h	...Nicholas.

1st September.

Mr. Seventank's		...b e f	...Moonlight.

1st January, 1871.

Mr. A. Steuart's		...g a u s g	...Antelope.
Mr. Field's	...	...b a u s m	...Pauline.
Mr. Manchester's		...b w g	...Rocket.

THE AUSTRALIAN STAKES.

1st May.

Mr. Field's	...	...b a u s g	...Frank.
Mr. Edward's	...	...b a u s m	...Daisy.

1st September.

Captain Napier's		...g w m	...Countess.
Major Crosbie's		...b a u s g	...Pretender.
,,		...g a u s g	...Harkaway.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Honorary Secretary Western India Turf Club.

Bombay, 12th January 1871.

THE KHANDEISH MODEL FARM.

REPORT ON THE COTTON CROPS.

Several interesting letters and reports with regard to the Khandeish Model Farm have been placed at the disposal of the Press. One of them is a letter from L. Ashburner, Esq., Collector of Khandeish, to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., dated Dhoolia, 24th October 1870, forwarding two reports by Mr. Fretwell, Superintendent of the Khandeish Model Farm. In his letter Mr. Ashburner says:

The total expenditure on the farm from April 1st, 1869, when Mr. Fretwell took charge, till August 31st, 1870, has been Rs. 20,008-7-1, or, deducting Rs. 815-4-3 paid on account of outstanding debts of 1868-69, Rs. 20,961-3-5. But in order to show more clearly the pecuniary results of the season we must consider it to end on 31st March, and deduct the expenditure for the last five months—what belongs to the current season: with this deduction the expenditure for the year ending March 31st, 1870, has been Rs. 19,000-13-5, and the value of the produce sold and in hand Rs. 7,413-2-7, showing a loss of Rs. 11,677-10-10. But a perusal of Mr. Fretwell's report will show that this result is not so discouraging as would appear at first sight; it is due in great measure to exceptional circumstances, which it is hoped will not again occur.

It will be remembered that early in November last, orders were issued to close the farm, and incur no further expenditure than was necessary to secure the crops then on the ground. At this time a very large sum had been spent in preparing the land for the rubbee crops, and it became necessary to abandon 99 acres of it; estimating the produce of this land at the same rate as that derived from the land actually cropped would raise the returns to Rs. 9,092, while the expenditure would have been reduced in still greater proportion. But this loss of the rubbee crop was not our only misfortune; Rs 1,049 had been paid for seed potatoes, the land for which had been prepared at great expense, but at the most critical period of the season the supply of water in the Jamda Canal failed, and the whole crop of potatoes, rice, and irrigated grass was destroyed. The superintendent estimates the loss to the farm at Rs. 15,000; this may be too sanguine an estimate, but there is little doubt that a crop of potatoes, rice, and gram would have rescued the farm from a deficit.

The disastrous effects of suspension have, I fear, extended into the present season: the period of ploughing and preparing the land for the crops of the following season was lost, weeds were allowed to shed their seeds in the land, and when operations were resumed in February it was too late to eradicate the weeds thoroughly before the monsoon; the land is therefore in a less favourable condition than it was last season, and the crops will suffer accordingly; the superintendent is, however, working hard to recover lost time, and I have every confidence that by next season he will have got the soil into better order.

The season up to about the middle of November had been most favourable to all agricultural operations, and at that time the crops promised to yield a most abundant harvest, but heavy rain set in, and lasted at intervals till the end of the year. The effect of this rain was most disastrous: the cotton was ready for picking, and a large percentage of it was beaten from the tree and entirely lost, while what remained was very seriously damaged; all the cultivators in the neighbourhood were suffering the same loss; labour to pick the cotton, was not to be had, even at exorbitant rates; and eventually one-sixth of the first picking and one-third of the second was sacrificed to the labourers as the cost of picking.

This scarcity of labour is one of the great difficulties the farm has to contend against; every native who can borrow or steal 50 Rs. buys a pair of wretched bullocks and sets up as a cultivator; there are therefore no labourers to be had for extensive agricultural operations. I have been anxiously looking for the next cargo of liberated African slaves, to secure a body of labourers who will make us independent of the local labour market, and I am making arrangements to procure some of the Bheel labourers who have struck work in the west of Khandeish, owing to the oppression of their Goozur masters. A range of huts for the labourers has lately been built at the farm, in which all the permanent labourers are housed, so that in this respect we are in a better position than last year, and I hope that as the people gain confidence in the permanence of the farm, service on it may be more attractive.

Owing to the sudden suspension of the farm, some interesting experiments which were in progress were abandoned, but the operations of the year were not entirely without results. It had been stated that the Hingunghat cotton seed which has been introduced into Khandeish would deteriorate after a year or two. It has now been grown in Khandeish for four years, and there is as yet no perceptible deterioration. Out of a total area of 152 acres under cotton, 53 acres were sown with acclimatized Hingunghat, and the remainder with fresh Hingunghat seed; the superintendent reports that though at the commencement of the season, which was very dry, the acclimatized seed appeared to have the advantage, yet finally he was unable to detect any great difference between them, though the yield of the acclimatized seed proved greater than that of the imported seed.

Notwithstanding the heavy loss from rain, the average out-turn of cotton per acre proves to be larger than was usually expected. One field of four acres produced 910 lbs. of clean cotton, or at the rate of 229 lbs. 2 ozs. per acre. I do not, however, quote this as an average field, but merely to show what the despised Indian cotton can do under favourable circumstances. It was grown on *debris* of a deserted village, rich, no doubt, in chemical manure. It had been cultivated by native implements and in the native manner.

[A statement of the out-turn of first and second pickings of cotton on the Model Farm during the year 1869-70 is here given. The total acreage of the farm is stated to have been 152 acres: the first picking gave 35-044 lbs.—230-55, or an estimated out-turn of 69·185 per acre—and the second picking 1,602—10-54 lbs. or an estimated out-turn of 10·162 lbs. per acre; the total of both pickings thus being 36-646 lbs.—241·091 lbs. or 72·327 lbs. of fibre per acre. In a note by the superintendent, the causes of the great loss of cotton on the farm are stated to have been two-fold: 1st, unseasonable rains, and 2nd, want of labour. The heavy crops existing on the farm were unnecessarily, from want of labour, allowed to fall to the ground, where the showers of rain which had occurred in every month caused them to germinate again. There would still be a third picking, but the superintendent was afraid it would hardly affect the average at all. In September 12·73 inches of rain fell in 21 days, in October 4·71 in 11 days, in November 0·26 in four days, in December 1·65 in six days, and in January 0·52 in three days.]

It will be seen, (Mr. Ashburner's letter proceeds,) that the average yield of cotton for the whole farm is 72 lbs. per acre, but I hope, by careful selection of seed and careful cultivation, to be able to report an increased out-turn in future years. I am convinced that it is in this direction we must look for improvement of cotton; the area capable of cultivation cannot be largely extended. We have in the Hingunghat cotton a staple suited to 90 per cent. of the purposes of the cotton trade: let those who have a long stapled Sea Island climate and soil cultivate exotic cottons, but let us concentrate our efforts on the improvement of the indigenous cotton. I am sure by this means we shall do more good than in attempting impossibilities with cottons unsuited to the soil and climate; an experience now of many years has convinced me that long stapled cottons cannot be grown in Khandeish, except by garden cultivation on a small scale. Norway might as reasonably be expected to compete with Portugal in supplying oranges to the London market.

I regret that the chemical manure so liberally placed at our disposal by the Manchester Cotton Supply Association arrived too late to enable us to give it a fair trial; the cotton plants were in flower when it arrived. I applied it as a top-dressing, although the fields so manured have yielded more than the average out-turn, their produce has been exceeded by other fields which have had no manure; heavy rain fell soon after it was applied, and it was probably washed out of the ground. The manure was given gratis. I should be glad to receive any quantity on the same terms, but I fear it will not pay to purchase it. The prime cost at the manufacturer's in England is £10 per ton. I have found by experience that the loss of exchange, charges for shipping, freight, landing, agency, and railway, doubles the prime cost, and cartage from the railway station would add perhaps another pound per ton: so that it would cost the cultivator £20 per ton, while any quantity of the best manure could be purchased on the spot for a rupee a ton. If there were a demand, guano could be procured from the Kooria Mooria Islands at a less cost than it can be imported from England, but I believe the time is not far distant when the use of guano or chemical manure will be forced upon the Indian cultivator, as it was forced on the English farmer only about thirty years ago. This question of manure is one of the most important subjects we have now to deal with. The cultivator has been induced by the high price of agricultural produce of late years to overtax the soil, and, unless some measures are taken to arrest the present improvident system of agriculture, I believe that the soil will fail to provide the means of subsistence to a rapidly increasing population. This is not a fit opportunity to discuss this important subject, but it is one which cannot be overlooked. I have made the first step towards amendment by tilling the village common grazing grounds, by which so much manure is wasted, and so many cattle starved to death, and the next step will be to provide the people with some other form of fuel than cowdung.

I have already reported on the experiment with Virginian and Persian tobacco. (See my letter to the Under-Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 25—3263, of 18th October 1870.) It is desirable that the operations of the farm should be contained in one view; I will therefore only repeat that there is every prospect of the Shiraz tobacco being acclimatized successfully: it grows most luxuriantly, but we require skilled labour to cure it, and that our funds do not permit us to secure at present. A large quantity of the seed has been collected, and what was not required for the farm has been distributed to the neighbouring cultivators. I hope to report more satisfactorily on this subject next season. I am glad to be able to report that the rice imported from Sind has succeeded admirably: this experiment belongs to the current year; I will therefore reserve details till next year.

In estimating the present value of the farm, Mr. Fretwell explains that his estimate of Rs. 11,500 is arrived at by calculating what it would cost us to acquire the land, plus the cost of clearing and preparing it for the crops. This is a matter of account appears reasonable, but of course it is understood that the land would not fetch the amount if it were sold for the same reasons that enabled us to secure land at such a low rate would interfere to prevent its realizing a high price if sold.

I have made arrangements which will enable Mr. Fretwell to dispose of his produce in future in the best market available; the present report is necessarily incomplete and unsatisfactory from the sudden collapse of all operations in November last.

I have great pleasure in bringing to your notice the zeal and assiduity with which Mr Fretwell has conducted his arduous duties: he has had no assistance whatever in carrying out all the operations of the farm. You are aware that a sum of Rs. 250 per month has been sanctioned from Education Funds for an assistant to Mr. Fretwell; his duties will be to instruct a number of intelligent young men in the theory and practice of agriculture: they will be employed on the farm as labourers of the better class. I have endeavoured in vain to procure an efficient man for this duty in this country, and I have now written to Major Trevor Clarke to select a competent person. Major Trevor Clarke is well known for his researches on the subject of the hybridization of plants, and particularly of cotton.

In another letter, from L. R. Ashburner, Esq., Collector of Khandeish, to F. R. S. Willis, Esq., Secretary to Government, General Department, dated 8th October 1870, in reference to a memorandum from Government regarding the result of the experiments made with the Shiraz, Havana, and other varieties of tobacco seed, Mr. Ashburner forwarded a report by the Superintendent of the Model Farm on the results of the experiments for the acclimatization of exotic varieties of tobacco. From that, he remarks, it would be seen that, owing to the sudden suspension of the farm at the end of last year, the experiments had hereto failed; one fact had, however, been established—that, notwithstanding neglect and failure of the water-supply, they all gr

FRIENDS OF MY TRAVEL.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE UNPROTECTED FEMALE.

No one of your travelling friends has been so lightly come by as the unprotected female. It is a case of friendship at first sight—on the part of the lady. Her manners are as innocent of starch as her cuffs and her collar, and she has none of the *mauvaise honte* that clothes the modest of the other sex as in a wrapper of repulsion. You recognize the type at a glance in the grey morning light on the Boulogne platform, when she and you are starting on your respective tours. You see at once she is not unattached for the moment from a party, but abroad "on her own hook," and a veteran campaigner. She drapes herself in a thin assumption of subdued timidity that sits about as awkwardly on her as her other garments. There is a depth of confident resource in her eye that contradicts it, and the contour of her broad chin and throat would belie it most emphatically, even were it not disavowed by her determined stride. Her costume embodies all that is uncompromising, and is eloquent of her independent nature. Her broad flapping hat is a defiance at once to sunbeams and appearances. The wisp of handkerchief is knotted round her neck in the fashion of the rollicking bagman. Her brief jacket sits to her sharp form only something less closely than her curt clinging skirts, and then these last are looped up so as to display the heavy square-toed boots and the wealth of grey worsted stocking. There is an ugly solution of continuity between the thread gloves and the limp dingy cuffs, and the right hand grasps a weather-beaten umbrella invariably carried in advance at a good half-arm length. The porters ignore the lady elaborately, for their nice instincts tell them there is small promise of tips, but when she does lay her clutch on one he obeys her with sulky submission. The limber waiter turns to stone under her gorgon gaze as he receives her order for tea, and between his native gallantry and his alarm is embarrassed for once into unaccustomed awkwardness. When she elbows her way to the counter to make up a bag of biscuits by way of viaticum, the lady officiating regards her with marked disfavour, and, safe in her sex and behind her barricade, sniffs haughtily in the bad a remonstrance as to her change. When your first melancholy presentiments have been more than realized, when the acquaintance that has been imposed upon you has ripened to intimacy in one brief hour, Miss Maskelyne snaps out to you in English more vigorous than terse her ideas on "the airs those French creatures give themselves." You are fortunate indeed if she does not make any matter-of-course civility you may have been betrayed into yourself the text for caustic comments. You find out, alas! you are made acquainted with Miss Maskelyne's name. While the lady was yet squabbling over the purchase of her travelling stores, you were disposing yourself in tolerable snugness for the journey. You congratulated yourself on being one of four in the carriage instead of having the full half-dozen. One of your companions was an affable and agreeable native; the other two, a quiet, elderly clergyman and his son. Neither of these last smokes, for they assent with frank cordiality which carries conviction that they rather like a cigar than otherwise so long as there is a window down So you and the foreign gentleman light your cigars and compare views on the weather. The tickets have been inspected, and you have settled back in your places, when past the window there is a rush as of wings, and the lady of the girded loins and curt tails flutters past, like an elderly Dorking who has mislaid an egg, with the station superintendent, the guard, and a porter following, as if begging her to look for it. What she is in searched of is a seat, for, of course, with all her fuss and bustle she is never in time. She has passed on, and you breathe again; but your relief was premature. That malignant porter hops upon the steps and looks in, with his "Voici de place pour deux." You inwardly confound him, but can hardly blame the man after all. Had you been in his place you would have looked quite as happy as he at the prospect of being quit of his fair tormentor. As it is, it is the other way, and in she stumbles, cannoning in her adroit awkwardness off the corns of the parson on to the knees of his son. In the ingenuousness of youth, the boy makes an exceedingly very fair apology, but the parson only says by too grins and with pain, bears it with the resignation of a martyr; nay, in his benevolent politeness he extends the new comer a helping hand. That lady sees it frankly, but is far too busy for a word of thanks; already she is sweeping the French man's cloak and carton de chapeau out of the spare place by his side, and heaping them on to his knees. To be sure, she does want space, for her whole belongings follow her. There is not too much of them, if they went in the van like any other Christian's; you might gather as much from the austere simplicity of her toilette. But there is more than enough (in all consciences), considering that she will insist on sticking by it as a Queen's messenger by his bags. First comes the portmanteau covered with white canvas. The cloak passed through the strap prevents it going below the seat. The courteous Frenchman stoops to remove the obstacle, and she repels him with an energy that makes him shrink scared into his corner, and puff his cigar in double time from sheer agitation. However, to show she bears no malice, and is quite disposed to take advantage of his good nature, she shoves the portmanteau out of her own way well into his and yours. Meantime it has been followed by a huge black hand-bag, a basket, a botanical case, and an alpenstock. With the exception of the last, each has a card stuck on bearing the legend in half text, "Miss Maskelyne, Passenger, Paris." All of these duly arranged at last in the vacant space she has exclusively appropriated opposite, the alpenstock jammed carefully so as to prevent your extricating yourself at any station you may stop at—she had previously displaced everything of everyone else's in a plainly futile attempt to place it in the net over head—and she is ready to make herself amiable to her comfort, she has time to look about her, and have both windows drawn up. Then her brow clouds up, and you were quite prepared for it. You had warned her she was getting into a smoking carriage, and she had given in the sign. She was only reserving her grievance to use it at a favourable opportunity. Now her brow clouds, and her eye grows sternly indignant. Of course, in ordinary circumstances, your cigar would have been out of the window long before; but in this case of violent intrusion by a gender so ambiguously epicene, you are much inclined to rebel. Her clear resolution to make an example of you half confirms you in resistance. Her nostril and lip curl with vicious contempt of her thread gloves towards a floating puff of smoke is eloquent to the Frenchman. With a start of abject terror he recognizes the signs of the storm, and, swift to avert it, nearly tears off the strap in his nervous haste to let down the window and get rid of the unclean thing. There is nothing for it but to do at once what you know you must do sooner or later in regard to you own self-respect. With a swelling sense of wrong you follow his example. The lady's eyebrows unbend, and wintry smiles break from the grey eyes beneath them. Now may Heaven protect all lawful travellers, for she is bent on being affable, and if you don't meet her half way and pleasantly, she is very sure to come and fetch you by force. Fortunately, with the native affinity of fumes for the cloth, she turns first upon the parson; she calls up an effort at softness and brightness, which reminds you of new chints crackling over the rough horsehair cushion it tries to hide. Who can say what forms of ambition may lurk in the most unlikely holes and corners? Is it possible that orange blossoms can ever wreathe themselves in the Maskelyne day-dreams? She is not a woman to be easily beaten in anything she sets her heart on, and if that clergyman be a widower, is there not the inscrutable scheme of destiny that that unconscious son of his is face to face with a stepmother. Up to a certain point, at any rate, the clergyman is as wax in the hands of his inquisitor. He admits respectfully he is bound for Switzerland; she deigns to inform him she is going there as well. She has come over in the usual line, and has not failed to make some knowledge of botany and geology, and forthwith she plunges with him into beds of fern and Alpine roses; then rising in a higher flight she gives him a heavy fall on physiology and the other sciences—a trap formation. From nature and its marvels she passes to man by easy transition, and in contempt of the presence of a Frenchman and his possible acquaintance with E glish, expresses decided opinions as to man's exceptional vileness in the country we are travelling through. [illegible] with no tender hand with the idols of [illegible] handling the subject from [illegible] of the Inquisition, demands the prompt approval of [illegible] White he turns them over with trembling [illegible] from a smaller packet two or three French [illegible] Voyage, so judge by their titles and [illegible] to enjoy a quiet smoke on the other side.

[illegible] question, all of you feel as if you had known and hated Miss Maskelyne for years, and there can be no question that you would give much again that she will stop down on you as on old acquaintances. That you will meet again there will be less question still, and the shadow of their marred journey rests upon the souls of all the English members of the party. If you met and in a crowd, in the words of the song, you would not mind it so much. You would deserve your fate if your native astuteness did not enable you to baffle it. But, of course, your meetings fall where there is no escape. You arrive towards dusk at the St. Bernard and are ushered into the great hall of the convent. From the smuggest chair thrust forward full before the blaze comes the familiar voice you have so often heard in the nightmares of denouncing the abominations of the Church of Rome. Miss Maskelyne is fixing with her lurid eye the hospitable refectioner, and revenging herself on him for the irritating effect of his climate, although fortunately her French is only intelligible to us Englishmen. You stumble against her on the top of the flight, where you find her in charge of a couple of terrified old maidens she has ravished in spite of themselves up to the eternal snows. You have come to Baden for a few quiet days, and as you stride through the forest are overcome by the Jaud-hana you see on the bank that overhangs the road something that recals Leech's cartoon of "Common objects of the seashore." You fancy you recognize those boots, and suspicion over the stockings changes to assurance as the figure straightens its angles and shuffles itself round to prove yourself, and in double-quick time, but it is too late. You are discovered, and called up for conversation. You have just presence of mind to stammer out that you start by the first train next morning, and break away at last, divided between rueful regrets at the derangement of a pleasant plan and relief at getting out of an ugly scrape so cheaply. You spend at Heidelberg the time you meant to have given to Baden. Some mornings late you step on board the Rhine boat at Mannheim, having taken your ticket to Cologne. You drive to the cabin for coffee, and emerge as the wheels are beginning to revolve to find yourself in the arms of love and beauty. You are violently appropriated at breakfast, reminded of that charming journey to Paris, those delightful encounters at the St. Bernard, &c., and all in a major key that takes the whole cabin into the confidences. You find out, if you did not know it before, that Miss Maskelyne is well read and well informed. She has seen the first scenes of the Nibelungen Lied at Munich, and as you steam past Worms she insists on giving you her own most original version of the legend of the Rosengarten, making wild havoc among the heroes. You pass the miserable time in alternate fever-fits and chills, until at last you slink ashore at Mayence, and hurry off to book yourself through to Ostend by the earliest express. But never again will you pass the Channel with serene mind. At Petersburg, among the ruins of Carthage or above the Second Cataract, as memory wakes the old stinging associations, you will cast uneasy glances over your shoulder. You are never safe from the travelling unprotected female: if she does not renew her youth, yet for all practical purposes she is immortal.

FOLLOWING THE FASHION.—A writer in the *Australasian* says—"Another freak of fashion, and, I am bound to say, the meanest yet. I am told that some male exquisites have stained their hands with walnut-juice, or some such pigment, in order to bring them to the lowest colour of the digits of H. R. H. In the latter there is something suggestive of an early career—the colourable imitation is but fraudulent uncleanness."

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF DIVES.—The *New York Times* reports the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as saying, in his sermon on the recent Thanksgiving Day—"When I look at our immense resources, and consider the spirit of our people, I feel that all the splendid dreams of our poets will fall short of the glorious reality. There are fortunes to be made in this country yet in comparison with which those at the present day will fall into insignificance. The time will come when the possession of a million dollars will not be considered enough to entitle a man to take rank among the rich of our land. This prospect is a source of pleasure to me, and I say, in view of it, 'Get money at any price short of the sacrifice of your manhood and personal honour.' People who take ground against riches are generally without any themselves. It is true that wealth may be a power for evil in the land, but there is nothing in the nature of things that necessitates that."

A GLANCE AT CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

(Saturday Review, Dec. 10.)

IF is sometimes a gain, in watching the advance of knowledge on any subject, to cast a look back at those who lag behind, especially when the results of their lagging behind are put forth to the world with all the grandeur and self-satisfaction of a new discovery. The process is more profitable still when the quarter in which such results appear is one which in times past was in front of its own age, but which now, while other people are advancing, stays where it was or falls further back still. We have been casting our eye over the current numbers of the two famous periodicals which take their name from the Scottish capital. The *Edinburgh Review*, as all the world knows, has long ceased to have anything special to do with Edinburgh, but *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* still is, to a great extent, an Edinburgh magazine in the literal sense. But both periodicals, the Whig and the Tory, the one which has left Edinburgh and the one which has carried there, are equally memorials of a time when Edinburgh really was a great centre of intellectual life. Let us see what they supply us with now. In measuring the decay of an object we of course take our specimens from the least healthy parts. No doubt articles of real merit, written by men who are fully masters of their subject, do occur in both periodicals. The article for instance on Sir John Lubbock's Prehistoric Times in the present *Edinburgh Review* plainly bears the impress of a hand thoroughly fitted to do its work. To be sure we may perhaps set against this the fact that in *Blackwood* Sir John appears under the strange description of "Professor Lubbock." But the strength of a chain is that of its weakest part; the fact of decay is proved by the presence of the rotten portions, and it is not disproved by the presence of sound portions alongside of them. Our readers may perhaps remember the amusement which they had some months back over the Abbot of Covent Garden and the pedigree of the House of Russell. Those who have any minute knowledge of German geography will be equally amused by a note—seemingly editorial—which is stuck at the bottom of p. 416 of the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*. It is there put forth with great solemnity, that "it may be well to remind our readers that the Island of Rugen, with that part of Pomerania including Greifswald and Stralsund, though Prussian since 1815, was Swedish territory from 1720 to that time." This is a different form of error from the Abbot of Covent Garden; it is one of those charming sayings which are all the more charming because they are literally true. That Rugen was Swedish territory from 1720 to 1815 is true, just as it is true to say that the *Edinburgh Review* was published in London from 1860 to 1870. But this is not all; we took our year 1860 at a shot; the *Edinburgh* reviewer or commentator did not take his year 1720 at a shot. The process of blundering is delightful. In 1367 Brandenburg acquired all Pomerania, but in 1648, by the Peace of Westphalia, *Vorpommern*, including Rugen, was given to Sweden, Brandenburgh getting the Archbishopric of Magdeburg and other lands in exchange, and keeping *Hinterpommern* all along. In 1720, Sweden ceded to Brandenburg—or, as we may now say, Prussia—a part of *Vorpommern*, but still kept Rugen, Stralsund, and Greifswalde. The unlucky *Edinburgh* annotator clearly mistook 1720, the year when Sweden lost part of her Pomeranian possessions, for the time when she began to have any Pomeranian possessions at all.

This is the sort of thing of which the *Edinburgh Review* thinks "it may be well to remind our readers." We should have thought it worth while, if we had been speaking of Arndt and his Pomeranian birth, to have reminded one readers of the singular fact that the apostle of German unity came from a land originally Wendish, but which by adopted speech was Low-Dutch and by political allegiance Swedish. It strikes us as remarkable that Sweden should, in an outlying territory with which she had no national connexion, have commanded so strong a feeling of loyalty as it is plain from Arndt's early life that she did. Was it the memory of Gustavus?

Let us turn for a while to *Blackwood*, and gaze at the astounding beginning of the article headed "The Poetry and Humour of the Scottish Language." Lord Macaulay said that Mr. Robert Montgomery's poems stood in the same relation to poetry in which Day's carpet stands to a picture. The colours used in the Turkey carpet might, under some other arrangement, have made a picture, and the words used by Mr. Robert Montgomery might, under some other arrangement, have made poetry. This wonderful page of *Blackwood* contains, seemingly thrown about at random, a great number of technical terms of philological science, which might probably, if put into some other order, be shaped into philological truths. Nay, it also contains several propositions which are perfectly true in the sense in which the *Edinburgh* reviewer's Pomeranian chronology is true. Nay, it contains other propositions which are true in a higher sense. No one can deny for a moment that the "Scottish tongue"—meaning of course not the Scottish tongue, but the Northern English tongue—"comprises many words once possessed by the English, but which have become obsolete in the latter." This is one of the most important and least understood facts in the history of the English language, but the way in which the writer in *Blackwood* sets about to prove it is rather remarkable. We will not stop to dispute whether the Teutonic speech of Scotland is to be called a language or a dialect, for that question is one which is largely a question of words; but it should be remembered that the question would be exactly the same if, instead of Scotland, we should put Northumberland or Durham. We go on rather to the writer's account of the origin and history of the English and Scottish tongues as defined by him:—

"The English and Scottish languages are both mainly derived from the Teutonic; and, five or six hundred years ago, may be correctly described as having been Anglo-Saxon and Scoto-Saxon. Time has replaced the Anglo-Saxon by the modern English, but has spared the Scoto-Saxon, which still remains a living speech. . . . The English, as far as it remains an Anglo-Saxon tongue, is derived from the Low German with a mixture of the Scandinavian and Icelandic; while the Lowland Scotch, or Scoto-Saxon, is modified more immediately to the Dutch, Flemish, and Danish both for its fundamental and most characteristic words, and for its inflection and grammar. . . . The principal components of the English tongue are derived, first, from the Teutonic, comprising many words once possessed by the English, but which have become obsolete in the latter; secondly, words and inflections derived from the Dutch, Flemish, and Norse; thirdly, words derived from the French, or from the Latin and Greek through a French medium; and, fourthly, words derived from the Gaelic or Celtic language of the Highlands, which is indubitably a branch of the Sanscrit.

Of course the talk about English or Scottish or anything else being "derived" from the Teutonic, and about modern English "replacing" Anglo-Saxon, is the old sort of unscientific talk which we have to expose every day of our lives; but we are not a little curious to know what meaning the writer can possibly put into the word "Teutonic." Is it some thing which differs from English, Scottish, Anglo-Saxon, Low-German, Scandinavian, Icelandic, Dutch, Flemish, Danish, Norse, and to judge from a sentence which comes later on in the article, from *Platt-deutsch* and perhaps from "German." We copy all these names down, supposing that the writer attaches some meaning to them; and eagerly wishing to know what this Teutonic tongue is which is different from the tongues of all our kinsfolk, but from which our tongue is "derived." As far as we can make out, the original Teutonic element in English has been modified by Anglo-Saxon, Low German, Scandinavian, and Icelandic, while the Teutonic element in Scottish has been modified by Dutch, Flemish, and Danish. We can only say that these things are beyond us. It is hardly possible that a man can have drawn out such an elaborate system of the relations of languages without having some meaning, but we cannot make the faintest guess as to what the meaning may be. We can only wonder, as we wonder at the almost more amazing sentence with which our extract ends. In what conceivable sense is Gaelic "a branch of the Sanscrit? Does the writer simply mean that Gaelic is an Aryan tongue, thinking perhaps that this familiar fact is a great discovery to be trumpeted forth with special triumph? Of course in any case to call Gaelic a "branch" of the Sanscrit is rank nonsense; but in what sense can any man have got the fancy that Gaelic is a branch of the Sanscrit in which English, Scottish, and all the rest are not branches of the Sanscrit equally?

The main body of the article then goes on with a vocabulary, which gives some useful illustrations of the way in which words which have died out in England have lived on in Scotland. But why should it have been prefaced with this portentous specimen of the philology of our grandmothers?

We might call some other things from other parts of the number, as for instance the statement, in the article on the "Great Collapse," that it was in France in 1790—when Louis the Sixteenth was still reigning—and not the France of November, 1793, which threw off its allegiance to the Supreme Being. Or, again, in the first article in the number we are told that his not Mr. Muller's peer or even his follower. We do not deny that a man may do good service to Comparative Mythology and Comparative Philology while he knows only a very few of the languages with which the latter is concerned, but when a man rattles off in the grand style that the question "may be decided without a knowledge of Lithuanian or Russian, Norse or Celtic, Zend or Sanscrit," we know exactly in what rank of philologers to put him. It is exactly of a piece with the conventional "Goth, Huns, and Vandals" of claptrap oratory, or with the inevitable allusion to Ivan the Terrible when speaking of the Crimea. When a man babbles about "Polynesian dialects," about "classic Greek," and when he tells us that "Bryant's *Mythology* still remains our most systematic work on the subject," we know exactly with whom we have to deal. Of course he must so far do sacrifice to the new gods as to say something about Mr. Grote, so he accordingly tells us that "of living scholars Mr. Grote, in the first volume of his History, has given the most satisfactory general discussion of Greek polytheism that we possess." Now Mr. Grote has most certainly not given us anything which can be called a discussion of Greek polytheism. The peculiarity of his treatment, holding, as he does, that there is no real interpretation to be had, is that he gives us no interpretation at all. We have always wondered why Mr. Grote, from his point of view, stopped to tell any of the mythical stories. A writer like this, clever enough to hit particular blots in Mr. Cox's argument, but who has no real understanding of his method, no real scholarly preparation for examining it, is just the sort of man whom it is thoroughly unfair to set to write on an important subject of which he is something worse than wholly ignorant. In nearly every page he shows that he is still in the same limbo as the philologer of *Blackwood*, the limbo where people think, or think that some other people think that Greek, Gaelic, and what not, are derived from Sanscrit.

This sort of thing ought to come to an end. England contains scholars and men of science capable of dealing, each man in his own branch, with all parts of knowledge. Be the subject Aryan myth logy or Scottish phil ology, the political history of the Isle of Rugen or the local history of Covent Garden, there is no excuse for setting people to write about it who do not understand it.

A NOVEL CHARGE TO A JURY.—A Judge in America recently made the following charge to a jury:—"Gentlemen of the jury, in this case the counsel on both sides are incredible; the witnesses on both sides are incredible; and the plaintiff and defendant are both such bad characters, that to me it is indifferent which way you give your verdict."

FATHER IGNATIUS IN A NEW CHARACTER.

(Daily News, Dec. 16.)

THE Rev. Father Ignatius has written a novel. When a politician applies his leisure to fiction, it is generally with the view of satirizing his friends or refuting his opponents; but the clergyman who writes a novel places before him a loftier purpose. In fact, he justifies his use of somewhat dangerous means by the unimpeachable end which those means are meant to secure. He has the advantage, also, of that calm and seclusion which are necessary to the perfection of a work of art; and if it has happened that politicians have written some good novels, while clergymen, as a rule, write uncommonly bad ones, we must attribute it to the fact that the children of darkness are wiser than the children of light, in so far as they do not hamper themselves with certain ethical or religious restrictions. Brother Placidus and why he became a Monk," which is the work Father Ignatius has placed before the public, is altogether a novel of admonition. It represents the transformation of a young man who is nearly as great a misconpoop as Lothair into an exalted being who is scarcely of this world, and who, indeed, after his conversion, rapidly goes to another and a better. Brother Placidus is at first known to us as Charlie Lyndhurst. He is a young man who hates everything with a quiet gratuitous fervour. He hates the sun, because it sets. He hates his sweetheart, because she is pretty. He hates everybody, because, as he somewhat inelegantly expresses it, "Nobody says what they really mean." His condition is altogether a very strange one, and we can only construct a feeble explanation of it by observing his own words, 'It's something inside me," he says. Mrs. Poyser once observed that some persons' tongues ran on like the striking of a disordered clock, not because they had anything to say, but because there was 'summat wrong i' their inside." We do not assert that Charlie Lyndhurst's infidelity arose from his stomach; but we are confident that a man whose digestion was even tolerably good could never have made such a disagreeable ass of himself as Lyndhurst certainly was. Or perhaps Father Ignatius has exaggerated a little bit, for the sake of artistic contrast, the great change was at hand. Lyndhurst was persuaded by "a plucky young Puseyite" to hear a monk who was then preaching in London. He went in to scoff; he remained to be converted by the strange monk. We are favoured with an outline of the sermon which transformed young Lyndhurst. It seems to us—mere worldlings—rather feeble and not a little incoherent; but that is of no consequence. That "something inside" was stifled in Charlie Lyndhurst. He suddenly disappeared from all his accustomed haunts.

The "plucky young Puseyite" now goes in search of his friend, but can only get hold of his portrait. We learn from this picture that Lyndhurst's figure and face were "wonderfully slight and Byronish." His garments hang "with an enchanting nonchalance"—which is a phrase worthy of Mr. Disraeli. The "plucky young Puseyite" does not lose his morning's work, however; for he speaks so touchingly to Miss Clara Tallon that young lady suddenly bursts into tears, and says, "I'll go to neither opera nor ball again: I'll be a Christian"—the sentiment of her speech being a trifle better than its logic. But presently we are transferred to New Lianthony Abbey. The reverend author succeeds in "sounding the reader's imagination up the most exquisite valley," and here we find the "seclusion from which this novel has been issued. A footnote, however, warns us that, although the place about to be described is really Father Ignatius's monastery, yet Father Cuthbert takes the place of Father Ignatius in the story. Lyndhurst is admitted as a novice. He is far more saintly than anybody in the place; and it is clear that the something in his inside is almost removed. In place of hating everybody and everything all round, he is loving and ostentatiously meek. His guide, however—that is, the author of the book—has a sharp eye for the shortcomings of the other holy friars. We are let into the secrets of a monastery with some completeness, and we discover that the atmosphere is not quite so pure and celestial as might have been expected. This monk is ill-tempered; that is untruthful and insincere; the other is irreverent. Indeed, a good deal of "chatting" goes on, especially on the part of a certain Brother Oswald. When this Brother goes to preach, and he is going "to bother Our Lady and the twelve Apostles." When one of the monks observes that "you might wash a plate in a monastery kitchen, with such a perfect surface as you have got in your mug, you might lay it," Brother Oswald coarsely remarks—"Perhaps, if I pick up that nail, and throw it at your head, it'll convert the Dean of Westminster—so here goes!" But Brother Oswald is really a well-meaning young man, and has an almost girlish fondness for endearing epithets. "Father Philip," he says, "is a dear, good old thing, like he used to be at Stoke Newington six years ago." We do not know which is more feminine—the tender phraseology or the bad grammar.

Father Ignatius has stolen a march upon ordinary novelists by adding miracles to the materiel of fiction. He has got two in this story, and may have more to come in the sequel, which we perceive is advertised. The counterpart of the first miracle "actually occurred in our monastery. A bewildering clergyman of the English Church was witness of it. We feel that on some minds not rendered irrational by bigotry this story may have a beneficial effect." The occurrence took place on Christmas eve, and the chapel of the monastery had been fitted out with "an exquisite shrine of the Nativity." "The walls were almost wreathed to death," says Father Ignatius, in his metaphorical way, "with laurel and holly wreaths." At midnight a procession came from the refectory, "and as the hour of joy and gladness struck, the figure of the Holy Child was borne in state to the crib, with lighted tapers, incense, and chanting." The miracle which is attested by the benefited clergyman, consisted of the lay figure coming alive, bowing its head, and returning to life as soon as the procession was over. The other miracle is more feeble. It is the dawn of Ascension Day. The morning star has risen, observes Father Ignatius, in a passage full of descriptive beauty. "A solitary owl is hooting its love-song to its mate while she, in her politest accents, pours out a responsive screech." The final vows of Brother Placidus are about to be recorded; and as the ceremony reaches its climax, a circle of lambent flame appears on the monk's head. A foot-note says—"The miraculous light alluded to in the text was actually seen by two persons (who would be prepared to affirm they saw it on oath) round the head of one of the members of the community." These are the two miracles. Future ones may be looked for in the sequel to the story. Far more touching and true to life is the description of the delight of the monks on learning that some noble soul has sent them the sum of £50,000 to complete the monastery. There is more reality, too, in the struggle which takes place in Brother Oswald's mind between his desire to crack small jokes and the humility prescribed by his vows. We had almost forgotten, however, to tell how the story ends. Brother Placidus discovers that, indeed, the good world is not quite so naughty as became more and more etherialised, until body and soul could hardly be held together. What was the cause of his ailment? When he was an unconverted and irrational bigot we know that he suffered much from having something in his inside; but it would be cruel in the face of the apparent earnestness and simplicity with which Father Ignatious's novel is written—to suggest that the same cause may have hastened the monk's death.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Daily News, Dec. 13.)

THE year 1870 has witnessed the introduction of two of the greatest improvements ever made in the locomotion of London. Londoners have practically discovered that the widening of their streets is not a necessity of the traffic, and that it is possible to be conveyed along them cheaply, easily, and pleasantly, without jolting their bones over the stones, as they have been content to do for a couple of generations. The tramways which have been opened in the suburbs, and the new asphalte pavement which has been laid in the most central districts, are clearly the beginning of a most agreeable change in our experience of travelling in the streets. The asphalte pavement has given us a smooth highside, and has imposed a piece of smooth sailing in the rough and stream of Holborn traffic, and already the inhabitants of the noisy streets of the City are asking to have their thoroughfares paved with the same material. While the course of the ordinary traffic is being thus smoothed for it, the tramways are beginning to take possession of the streets, and from many of the suburbs are creeping towards the centre. There is no longer any question of the superiority of the tramway omnibus to the old familiar rattletrap which makes locomotion horrible; the question now is whether the new pavement will not enable the Omnibus Company still to compete with its enterprising rivals. But even on the asphalte the old omnibus is no competitor with the tramway vehicle. It may roll along almost as smoothly, but it is narrow, stuffy, inconvenient for passengers, and distressing to the horses. The tramway has no such disadvantages. In stopping it must use the horses' collar as its drag, and if the asphalte makes the wear and tear of movement less, it makes that of stoppage greater. The tramway omnibus is altogether of a more convenient character. It is open to the light and air, and there is good gangway between the knees of the seated passengers. It is easier of access, and there is no need to bring into play one's climbing powers in order to ascend to an outside place. It stops without the conductor upon the horses, and moves on again as easily and gently as the lightest carriage on the smoothest road. There is altogether a greater ease, elasticity, and quiet in its movement than there can be in the omnibus as at present constructed, even on the asphalte. Perhaps if the tramway system were universal, the omnibuses would be so much improved as to compete with the tramway vehicle, but we are a long way from such a consummation yet. It is still, and long will be, a choice between smooth, easy, and gliding movement in a commodious carriage, and rattling over granite pavement in a stuffy box. The one advantage the omnibus has is, however, one which it must always retain. The tramway vehicle is limited to its line; the omnibus is free of the whole street, and can take up or set down its passengers close to the pavement.

The tramways hitherto laid down have been only parts of a system, and their capacities have, therefore, not been developed. But no one who has travelled along the Mile End road, or from Westminster bridge to Brixton and Clapham, will go by any other conveyance when a tramway competes with it. Neither of the lines has a fair chance in competing with the omnibuses at present, yet the shareholders seem to be satisfied with their lot, as it returns. The line from Brixton to Kennington-gate yielded during the first three months of its opening a net return of ten per cent. on the capital expended on it. The line from Whitechapel Church along the Whitechapel and Mile End roads to Bow Bridge yielded a net profit equivalent to twelve per cent. per annum on the invested capital. Yet these lines are only fragments. The great through traffic to the city can hardly have got on to them as yet, since they stop short at the north and south extension of the tramway lines to near Westminster-bridge is not sufficient to accommodate the through traffic. The time lost in getting to the bridge and crossing it quite balances the advantages of the quicker travelling, and puts the omnibuses on a level with the tramway in this one important particular. What is needed for the full test of the tramway against the omnibus is that the tramway lines should be brought into the central parts. There is no reason why a tramway should not be continued over Westminster-bridge to Blackfriars by way of the Embankment, to Charing-cross by way of Parliament-street and Whitehall, and to Victoria Station by way of Victoria-street. But the pecuniary success obtained by the partial lines already opened is the very best guarantee of their utility. The local passengers at any rate avail themselves of the tramways, and when the lines run through to the central parts everybody will travel by them. It is only where tramways have either been badly laid down, or are not known, that opposition to them exists. Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell has told the St. John's-wood people that her American experience convinces her that tramways will only do in the wide, straight, level roadways of American cities. But there is no need to cross the Atlantic for examples, all that is needful is to cross the Thames, and there tramways will be found not only naturalised in London, but working to the immense convenience of the public and the profit of the shareholders.

Another important link in the chain of suburban communication has been made to-day by the opening of the line of tramway from Blackheath to New Cross. This piece of line accommodates a vast district, but is itself only part of a system which will extend over nearly the whole of the southern suburbs. The Elephant and Castle is becoming a great centre of tramway communication, and lines already authorised will extend from that point to Woolwich on the one hand, and to Victoria Station on the other, branching off to Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges, and to Clapham, Brixton, Tulse-hill, Camberwell, and Walworth. On the northern side of the water notices have been given for speedily beginning the authorised line from Highgate-archway, by Camden road and Hampstead road, to Tottenham-court road and the corner of Oxford street, with a branch running by Great College street and the St. Pancras road to King's cross. But the boldest line yet authorised is to start from Highgate-archway and run along Holloway and Islington, with a loop for the Liverpool road, and down the city road to the end of Moorgate street. Farther east the existing line from Row to Whitechapel Church is to be extended to Leytonstone at one end and to the Minories at the other. Some further extensions of these lines are to be applied for during the next Session of Parliament, but it is clear that a sufficient number are already authorised to enable the London public to become thoroughly familiarised with them. The only remaining doubt is as to the applicability of the existing form of tramway rail to the more crowded thoroughfares. This question, however, will speedily be solved by the lines already authorised, and there is but little doubt that the solution will be altogether favourable to the new system of locomotion. We must even widen our streets rather than check the development of a system of traffic which gives the people so cheap, easy, and convenient a method of getting over the long, tedious distances which are the worst drawback of active life in London.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1212 Bennington, Sherman—Farnham & Co.
1673 Duke of Edinburgh, Balmanno—G. F. Pim & Co.
909 Khanjee Oodowjee, Sewell—E. Bates & Co.
1260 Mabel, Wright—E. Bates & Co.
1271 Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Lawrence & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

256 Elizabeth Henderson, Gibbs.
966 Houri, Stapleton—Pim & Co.
607 Lee, Flatau.
730 Mindora, Raisbeck—W. Nicol & Co.
600 Niord, Hamre—The Captain.

FOR COCHIN AND COLOMBO.

899 Canning, Emett—Stenhouse & Co.
721 Pembrokeshire, Wilkinson—Blackwell & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

477 Trevanion, Stevens—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

WOODEN SHIPS.

431 Brinkburn Priory, Jack.
679 Glenaros, Hicks—Forbes & Co.
1267 Maritana, Macdonald—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
780 Napoleon III., Dickson—Forbes & Co.
1187 Rescue, Messervey.

FOREIGN SHIP.

378 August Frederick, Brown—The Captain.

IRON SHIPS.

994 City of Amoy, Murdoch—W. Nicol & Co.
955 Daphne, Cross—Stenhouse & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1909 Goleonda (s), Coleman—Mails 14th January.
2292 Sumatra (s), Fraser—Mails 21st January.

FOR HONGKONG.

1646 Orissa (s)—P. & O. Co.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1214 Blythewood (s), Miller—Alsen, Riebe & Co.
1015 Collingwood (s), Hutchinson—W. Nicol & Co.
1090 Milbanke (s), Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
1430 Tagus (s), Grey—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR JEDDAH.

1304 Gunga (s), Child.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

989 Evening Star, Harley—H. Thavur & Co. For Jeddah.
816 Ismael, Not Fixed.
363 Prince of Wales. Do.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.

1132 Echiopia (s), McCallum. For Coast & Calcutta.
1237 Sattura (s). For Calcutta.
604 Tilly (s), Hanna—Chunder Ramjee. Not Fixed.

BOMBAY MARINE.

Dagmar (s).
Earl Canning (s), Tolputt.
Lord Elphinstone (s).
Hugh Rose (s).
Sir John Lawrence (s), Barrow.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Genii, Irvine		Aug. 6
671 Ulcoats, Jones		Aug. 19
959 Allerton, Gabes		Aug. 23
914 Ellen Gondy		Sept. 2
1443 Westminster, Grose		Sept. 4
906 Coringa, Ross		Sept. 6
1166 Sandringham, Hamilton		Sept. 9
1097 Eddyston, Peterson		Sept. 13
1283 Ardgowan, Hay		Sept. 18
1293 Connemara, Hughes		Sept. 19
1191 Robert Kerr		Sept. 22
1394 Tim Whiffler		Sept. 26
1337 Baron Macauley		Sept. 29
781 Norwood		Nov. 1
1400 Sylvia, Telbury		Oct. 7
1040 Bonnie Dundee, Cormor		Nov. 10
2108 Tennyson, Hawkins		Oct. 8
1594 Eunice, Hewlington—E. Bates & Co.		Oct. 14
1166 Rialto, Babot		Oct. 21
1085 Eddystone, Peterson—Volkart Brothers		Oct. 17
1271 Auethres, Lamont		Oct. 17
993 Antrim, O'Neil		Oct. 19
1439 Melpemone, Whiting		Oct. 26
1067 May Queen, Ross		
1181 Oberon, Tovill		
1090 Sir Henry, Smith		Oct. 19
682 Doxford, Robertson		Oct. 81
1851 Ambrose, Carmell—E. Bates & Co.		Oct 26
999 City of Brussels, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.		Oct. 27
1237 Macedon, Widdicombe		Oct. 16
1857 Red Cross		Nov. 18
1348 Ashgrove, Fullerton.		Nov. 4
1182 Ophelia, Strickland		Nov. 10
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Luckes		Nov. 5
1456 Algoongin, Hearsey		
1165 Gatineau, Cummings		Nov. 4
1324 Juventa, Holmes		
1481 White Jacket, Johnson		Nov. 11
1310 William Fairburn, Elder—E. Bates & Co.		
1037 Sir C. Napier, Murray—E. Bates & Co.		
1298 Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.		Nov. 12
1340 Royal Adelaide, Jeffery—E. Bates & Co.		
1117 Glenduror, Cornewall		Oct 7
1248 Nelson, Rands		Oct. 1
547 Tweed, Jones		Nov. 1
1193 Thunderbolt		Nov. 10
1118